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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Law Department Bill.

The New Steamboat Law—The Postal Telegraph Bill—The Freedmen's Bureau Investigation—Progress of the Tariff Bill—The Income Tax Conference—The Dyer Court of Inquiry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1870.

The Law Department.

The bill prepared by Messrs. Lawrence and Hinckens, providing for a Law Department and designed to reduce the expenditures of the Government for extra legal services, passed the House today without a call of the yeas and nays. Judge Lawrence argued that under the present practice which had sprung up the cost of this irregular service had amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars a year. The following was the showing for the year 1869, exclusive of expenses of the Supreme Court, viz: For the Treasury Department, $37,311 16; by the Attorney General's Department in Supreme Court of the United States, $6,262 00; by the special counsel to assist District Attorneys, $7,595 by the Assistant District Attorney, $2,262 92; special counsel employed, $6,500 00; the State Department, about $5,000 00; and for the current year, $60,000 12. In some instances the amount paid one single attorney for a series of years has largely exceeded the whole salary of the Attorney General. As an example of this, the Judge submitted the following statement of the expenses paid: Year 1861—To W. M. Evarts, employed by the Attorney General, amount $1,250. Year 1867—W. M. Evarts, employed by Attorney General, $1,000; W. M. Evarts, employed by State Department, $11,381 96; W. M. Evarts, employed by Treasury Department, $7,000; 1868, W. M. Evarts, employed by Treasury Department, $8,500; 1867, W. M. Evarts, employed by Navy Department, $10,000; 1867, W. M. Evarts, employed by Attorney General, $5,450; total, $47,581.

The Steamboat Law.

The new steamboat law passed the Senate to-day. It is substantially the same as agreed upon by the convention of river men in Cincinnati two years ago, with such modifications made by Supervisors who met in this city one months ago. It requires captains and pilots to be licensed, makes stringent provisions regarding quality of iron to be used in boilers, and raises the amount of steam allowed to the square inch. Judge Hall, in explaining assertions of all oils which explode at 300 degrees may be burned at not less than 350 degrees. The bill will go to the House to-morrow.

The Postal Telegraph.

The Special House Committee hears a further argument on the bill to take Government charge of the telegraph to-morrow morning. It will appear for the Western Union Company. There seems little prospect of any report from the Committee on the subject at this session. Congressman Hall, Washburn is very anxious to get a subject out of Committee.

Freedmen's Bureau Investigation.

C. M. Hall, real estate agent, who had charge of the sale of the Howard University lots, testified before the Committee of Eleven and Labor that three lots were reserved bureau officers at the time the matter was vested in his hands—one for General Howard, one for General Rufus Saxton, and one for Mr. A. Wood, Superintendent of Schools. The first was paid for as testified yesterday; the two at the minimum price fixed by the trustees, Trustee or Gen. Howard, and Saxton, testified that he had received bureau from General Howard to the extent of 00, one thousand of being bonds of Howard Men's Christian Association society. He also testified that since the presidential campaign he had received instructions to him that if he would return this it would be cancelled. Another question writing witness produced the telegram. The mination of J. M. Brown, disbursing officer the Bureau for the District, testified that chamber for several hundred tenements on Barry Farm and three hundred sets of tools in this city was contracted for by Gen. Orlando Brown, and purchased of his ner-in-law, Mr. Fowler, of Bangor, Maine. It is brought here at Government expense. Subject was deferred to the following day.

It is expected that the investigation will be finished to-day at the latest.

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THE McFARLAND CASE.

The Seventeenth Day

Mr. Greeley's Testimony Concluded—Evidence of Samuel Sinclair and Oliver Johnson.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Court was more crowded this morning than it has been for many days. Mr. Horace Greeley was again placed on the stand, and testified that the substance of the last interview was a relation by McFarland of the incidents connected with the first shooting up town.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—First met Richardson in Kansas in 1859. was connected with the *Tribune* in 1860 or 1861. Richardson was never regularly connected with the *Tribune*; whenever was requested by Mr. Hare, a friend of Richardson's, to see that something was provided for the latter's comfortable support. to Judge Pierrepont, but that gentleman refused to act; never applied to any other person directly; printed articles on which Richardson was employed; the testimony of witness; witness was not personally interested in the case.

Mr. Graham here asked a question relative to the Astor House marriage. Mr. Greeley said he preferred not to answer the question; said that no one was implicated in this affair that he was willing to be well acquainted to defend himself.

The Recorder excused exclude it.

Mr. Greeley—I will be was asked to contribute to the expense of the prosecution; he should do so; know no person who ever asked any one to so contribute. presented writing; an article on the subject of revenge, having this done to him never wrote or caused to be written any editorial in reference to this in any paper other than the *Tribune*. Richardson was interviewed by a reporter. read the account in the *Sun* afterward; the impression of the article that affords the slightest parallel interview was to be published; did not know he was writing interview.

Mr. Graham here read the interview alluded to.

Mr. Greeley—Believe several portions of it; did not say that McFarland had given up all claim to his wife; did not say he considered Richardson's equal in any point in the Astor House; does not contribute to the cost of private counsel if asked; never wrote to Richardson in reference to the case; never caused to be written to advise in this case the day of the interview with McFarland; did not advise him to leave the city; never McFarland dined at witness's house; there was no unwarrantable familiarity between him and his wife; McFarland and her husband, so far as he knew, knew Richardson a long time; witness very likely introduced Richardson to Mrs. McFarland; the first time he ever saw Richardson was in the office of the *Tribune*; he asked witness to come and see him in the Astor House; witness did not go; Richardson told him he could for him; this was about three o'clock in the afternoon; witness was busy; did not go.

Charles S. Spencer, one of McFarland's counsel, appears in a communication to the *Sun* of this morning, to the effect that the statement of Richardson, which is the basis of the testimony which is the case. He also desires to correct an erroneous impression regarding Mr. Fairbanks. He says that Mr. Fairbanks has been grossly prejudiced in her chastity, and wants an opportunity to place in the hands of the jury the evidence

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1870.

SENATE.

The bill to provide for better security on land and steam vessels, being that prepared by the Treasury Department, was passed.

After disposing of some other business of minor importance, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment offered by Mr. BENJAMIN to insert a paragraph on railroad iron, placing it on the free list, and fixing on railroad cars, sixty cents per one hundred pounds, was, after discussion, adopted by a vote of 94 to 65.

The paragraph taxing iron wire was amended. The paragraph taxing iron wire was amended, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, transferring the duty from the fifteen per cent. to the following paragraph, by which the duty is reduced.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the rates in the paragraph were reduced from two and a half to two cents; from four to three and a half cents, and from five to four cents per pound.

Without disposing of the paragraph, the committee rose, and the House soon after adjourned.

United States District Judge Gresham, of Indianapolis, has sustained an injury which will probably make necessary the amputation of his leg at the thigh.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

More Than Sixty Persons Killed.

The Wounded Number over Two Hundred—Funerals of the Victims—Business Entirely Suspended—Political Feeling Forgotten—The City in Mourning.

RICHMOND, April 28.—Last night a meeting of the Cahoon and Ellison police was held, at which resolutions of respect to the memory of their deceased brethern were adopted, and it was agreed that both parties should join and participate in the funeral ceremonies. All day telegrams were being received from every portion of the State and country, making inquiries after the welfare of relatives and friends in this city, and, what with press reports and incessant messages, sent and received, the operators here were taxed to their utmost capacity. It is needless to say that no decision has been rendered in the Mayoralty case, and it is now doubtful when it will be delivered.

Both branches of the General Assembly held a session at the Exchange Hotel, merely meeting and adjourning until to-day at the hour of ten o'clock, to avoid any interruption in the proceedings. It is believed that the Capitol will now be abandoned as a public institution. It was built in 1792, and is now nearly seventy-eight years old.

The burning of the theater in 1811, when a large number of persons, including many ladies, perished, is the only disaster in the history of this city that affords the slightest parallel to the terrible calamity of this long to be remembered day.

It is apparent that the calamity is much greater than yet reported. The number of killed will reach over sixty, and the wounded is known to be over two hundred. The scenes of despair and anguish in the vicinity of the disaster are beyond description. Dark mourning covers the whole city.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, April 28.—To-day all houses of business were closed in consequence of the calamity at the capitol. The streets are filled with funeral corteges. In those of the dead policemen both sets of police joined, and all the late political feeling was forgotten. The bells of the city toiled all day. The streets look like Sunday. About 7,000 people assembled in the Park, to hear the addresses of condolence from Governor Walker, Judge Orr, Judge Crump, Governor Wise and others.

Thomas S. Baldwin, one of the injured, died to-day. He was from Newark, N. J.

Both houses of the Legislature held an informal meeting and agreed to unite with the citizens in any general funeral procession. The body of colored Senator Bland was sent home this morning, the funeral being followed by white and colored members of the Senate to the depot. Ex-Governor Wells is better to-day.

THE LATEST.

RICHMOND, Evening Post, April 28.—Business was entirely suspended. The day was one of general mourning, the citizens nearly all attending the funeral of the police who were killed. Those of Thos. H. Quarles, Captain Woolfolk, R. F. Howard, Policeman Cahoon, Sergeant Axtell, Powhattan Roberts, Samuel A. Eaton, R. H. Maury, Jr., and John Turner have already taken place. Those of Jas. Ellison, of this morning. Hopes are entertained for the recovery of Mr. Denham. Governor Walker is better, but his condition is still critical. The point of one of the bullets entered his left lung, which causes much spitting of blood.

One of the most remarkable escapes yesterday was that of B. N. White, member of the legislature from Elizabeth City. He fell through the floor and fell thirty feet to the ground. He remained and worked vigorously to get out the wounded. Major Kelly, of Pendleton, was conversing with Mr. Aylett, when the crash commenced, and says Aylett was killed by a beam falling on his head. The exact number of deaths occurred among those standing in the gallery, under the falling floor, is not known. Mr. McFarland spoke to witness a few minutes before the crash. Mr. McFarland is the owner; witness and McFarland spoke about the terrible calamity. Witness was not injured, though the pressure spoke to him of becoming as other persons around him. Witness tried to improve himself a great lawyer; McFarland said he separation was total; the prisoner was in the habit of visiting witness's house frequently; was pleased when he spoke sharp to him about trying to practice law; witness had often asked where Richard on was, and sometimes replied that he was dead; Mrs. McFarland was when he merely looked into his room; Mrs. McFarland told witness if Richardson ever married she would have no more trouble; referred to Mrs. McFarland, saying he would show how a man of honor could treat a married Lord. How odd are you, Mr. Johnson!

Oliver Johnson, recalled.

The letter expressed Johnson's regards for Mrs. McFarland and her children, and he would be sorry if she came to New York.

The witness, in reference to the letter, said it would have been more correct if he had stated he heard these statements from the lips of the prisoner, instead of Judge Gerrit Smith. Mrs. McFarland at times during her visit to New York, in the fall of 1868, informed him of her husband's conduct. Mrs. McFarland had left witness if Richardson ever married she would have no more trouble. Witness congratulated a married Lord. How odd are you, Mr. Johnson!

Mr. Graham here asked a question relative to the letter, said it would have been more correct if he had stated he heard these statements from the lips of the prisoner, instead of Judge Gerrit Smith. Mrs. McFarland at times during her visit to New York, in the fall of 1868, informed him of her husband's conduct. Mrs. McFarland had left witness if Richardson ever married she would have no more trouble. Witness congratulated a married Lord. How odd are you, Mr. Johnson?

Samuel Sinclair, publisher of the *Tribune*, testified. Was acquainted with the prisoner since 1862; knew Richardson; was introduced to him at the Astor House; was present at the interview between McFarland and his wife; remembered an interview between them at the house of witness in 1867.

Mr. Graham objected to this, but the Recorder admitted the fact.

The witness continued: Mrs. McFarland said the prisoner had taken an improper view of her visit to her father would be present; Mrs. McFarland said she had never encouraged the prisoner; she said all the affection she ever had for him, and she would be ashamed of it; she held him at arm's length; the 26th or February, 1867. McFarland spoke to witness about the trouble existing between Mrs. McFarland and Richardson; witness and McFarland spoke about the terrible tragedy; McFarland said that Richardson, though the prisoner spoke to him of becoming as other persons around him. Witness tried to improve himself a great lawyer; McFarland said he separation was total; the prisoner was in the habit of visiting witness's house frequently; was pleased when he spoke sharp to him about trying to practice law; witness had often asked where Richard on was, and sometimes replied that he was dead; Mrs. McFarland was when he merely looked into his room; Mrs. McFarland had left witness if Richardson ever married she would have no more trouble. Witness congratulated a married Lord. How odd are you, Mr. Johnson?

Mr. Graham objected to the witness's testimony, as the question of the prosecutor he should do so. know no person who ever asked any one to so contribute. presented writing; an article on the subject of revenge, having this done to him never wrote or caused to be written any editorial in reference to this in any paper other than the *Tribune*. Richardson was interviewed by a reporter. read the account in the *Sun* afterward; the impression of the article that affords the slightest parallel interview was to be published; did not know he was writing interview.

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Silk Culture.

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held in this city on Saturday last, Professor Warren submitted an important paper on "The New Breed of Silk Worms." He referred to the epidemics which had occurred among silk worms in France and Italy, and which had caused the French government to take into serious consideration the introduction of new species into Europe. Worms known as "oak feeders" were found in Japan, India, China and Japan with much success. From the many experiments made by naturalists, several species have become acclimated in Europe, and prove valuable additions to the silk culture of that country, while the silk produced is of the very best and highest priced Japan silk. In referring to silk culture in the United States, Professor Warren said:

It is indeed surprising that silk culture has been so tardy in the United States when the subject is of such interest. In half the value of silk goods manufactured in the United States there nearly $2,000,000 of which to produce this there was $6,000,000 of raw silk imported. In a manufactory in Paterson, N. J., 2,000 operatives are in operation, while the capital invested in the business in Philadelphia alone is $1,500,000, in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut are also mills with an aggregate capital of $1,000,000. These alone give employment to thousands of operatives. And shall we thus send our millions abroad to feed foreign looms for goods which we can make at home? Shall we send our millions for raw silk which can be used here? He recommended an appropriation by Congress to the Bureau of Agriculture to introduce sufficient of the species in eggs or cocoons and also of these hardy silk producing worms into this country.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Big Strike Near Brady's Bend.

The Territory on Armstrong's Run—Laying Out a Town—Petroleum Strikes in Venango County and Vicinity.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BRADY'S BEND, }
WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1870. }

Since the recent oil strikes on Armstrong run, a short distance above Brady's Bend, on the Allegheny river in Armstrong county, and opposite Sarah Furnace station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, the excitement runs high. People from every section, including many of the softer sex, flock to the scene in large crowds. The railroad facilities are complete, and more particularly for Pittsburghers, who outnumber the daily visitors. Col. J. J. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley railroad, who is ever alert on the best interests of his company, has established a station at Sarah Furnace, some two miles above Catfish, where passengers leave the train and cross the river by means of skiff ferries to the mouth of Armstrong run. There being no means of conveyance from this point as yet, it will be found a pleasant walk of a half mile to the great flowing well. Persons can leave Pittsburgh at 7:15 in the morning, reach Sarah Furnace at 10:35, have over two hours to visit the well, and reach Pittsburgh again the same evening at 5:30 P. M.

The oil company is composed of J. K. Fleming, P. Brennaman, R. Jennings and Colonel W. D. Slack, of Brady's Bend; James Morrison and John A. Brown, of Parker's; C. T. Neal and J. McC. Creighton, of Pittsburgh. These gentlemen formed themselves into an organization to be known as the Armstrong Run Oil Company. The company accepted a proposition from Messrs. Jennings, Morrison, Weldron and Clark, four pioneers of the vicinity, to locate a site on the angles of the four farms, and commenced operations immediately, with what results the readers of the COMMERCIAL from time to time have been fully posted.

The drillers had not reached the intended depth below the third sand rock, until they suddenly struck oil, and being entirely unprepared for such success, the oil flowed the well look fire, and burned for several days. The flames at times reached fifty feet in height, and illuminated the heavens at night, to such an extent, that it was visible many miles away. The gas was in sufficient quantity to do more than the oil, the flames were at times above two oil and the derrick of operatives were divided in dividing the two and another has been erected for the purpose of fighting the flames. They were successful in their efforts, as the fire was extinguished. A short time after, the drillers struck a third sand rock, and struck a lucifer match in the vicinity, for the purpose of lighting his pipe, and ignited the gas and oil which was lying on the ground, and the whole flat took fire. As long as there was anything to burn the fire raged, but every precaution was taken to prevent the flames from reaching the well, in which also they were highly successful.

The oil flowed at random over the ground and into the small stream, or run. Huts and tents were hastily erected, and the whole place presented the appearance of a miniature Oil City. Several gangs of men were employed in building dams, and every effort was made to prevent the oil from flowing into the stream. The dams were placed across the track, and removed by a Mr. Conery, who was fired upon while at work by some unknown party. Three separate

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

THE managers of the St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, a Roman Catholic institution in Cincinnati, applied to the School Board to appoint and pay teachers in the school connected with it. The request was granted, and the school will be under the regulations governing the other schools. On this state of things the Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks:

"Thus a 'godless school' is to be conducted in a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. If this is approved by the church, we would ask the *Telegraph* to inform us why it should object to having the Roman Catholic orphans of the city placed under control of the Board of Education? What is good enough for the orphans of the church must be good enough for other children. It is to be presumed that the proposed conditions as to the appointment of teachers, rules, &c., will be observed in good faith. If so, this precedent will remain in effect for the Protestants to maintain its opposite in the public schools."

FATHER HYACINTHE has frequently been referred to, of late, as the founder and editor or co-editor of the lately started newspaper *La Concorde*. This journal has been established in the interest of religious liberty. Father HYACINTHE who subscribes himself HYACINTHE LOYSON, has written a letter in which he denies having any connection with the new paper, though he wishes it a prosperous career. The relation with the paper ascribed to him really belongs to his brother, and hence the mistake. Father HYACINTHE says he still thinks he can most effectually serve the cause which he has at heart, by remaining "in that silence which his conscience imposed upon him at the beginning of the crisis through which we are now passing." It does not appear whether by "we" he means himself or the Catholic Church.

IT was ROBERT J. WALKER'S idea that the people of the United States should give up the notion of manufacturing for themselves, adopt free trade and go to grain raising. Raising grain for the rest of the world while we brought from abroad everything else, was one of those magnificent ideas which will not hold water. Nevertheless it was, and still is, the essence of free trade. The same idea lies at the bottom of the programme of the free traders of to-day, disguised as "revenue reforms." Close up shop at home and buy abroad is the scheme. The tens of thousands now engaged in manufacturing pursuits would necessarily be driven to the soil. In that capacity they would have a chance of testing the theory of supplying the rest of the world with breadstuffs, while they purchased wares of foreign manufacturers at just such prices as they would choose to put on after they had secured the monopoly of our market. How they would get on the St. Louis *Democrat*, (whose editor is in Europe, therefore well informed about what is written,) forecasts as follows:

"WHEAT FOR EXPORT DOES NOT PAY."

"It is becoming clearer every day that American farmers cannot raise wheat for export, in competition with the grain growers of Europe, unless they shall have some appliances in the way of farm implements and the same facilities of rail transportation as exist here are there being rapidly introduced, the American farmer has no advantage over the Russian competitor in this respect, while the trans-Atlantic wheat grower has decided advantages over the American producers in the fact that he can get hands at 17 to 18 cents per day. In the year 1869 to 1870, there was a short crop in Europe, and England had to call for 36,000,000 bushels of wheat. In 1869 Europe has an average crop, and England have to only REQUIRE 12,000,000 bushels of wheat. Hence we treble the export for double the money. Supposing, instead of an average crop, Europe had enjoyed a very large crop? The price would have be still lower. What are we to do, then, to make money? We answer that we shall develope our mines, import the skilled labor which ravaged the South to produce cotton, sugar and rice to a greater or less extent, leaving the grain fields of the North, and the Northwest grow more tobacco, castor beans, hemp, flax, sorghum, beet sugar, the sorghum, &c. By having less grain and more of the articles named, this country will rapidly increase in wealth and prosperity."

Strangely enough, the *Democrat* is one of the select few who propose to sink everything for the sake of the policy which itself proclaims "does not pay" and cannot be made to.

IN his opening speech for the defense in the MCFARLAND trial, now going on, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER used the following language about Mrs. CALHOUN, now Mrs. RUNKLE:

"I refer to a woman here commonly known as and denominated by the name of Mrs. Calhoun, the plotter, conspirator, designer, and procurer, from the beginning to the end."

Readers who do not know already must understand that the person thus characterized is a woman of very respectable social position, somewhat known as a lively writer of letters, sketches, &c., in the *Independent* and the *Tribune*. Apart from her alleged connection with the separation of MCFARLAND and his wife, her character is believed to be quite without reproach. In New York and elsewhere much indignation was naturally excited by Mr. SPENCER'S language—and he has written a letter in self-defense to the editor of the *Independent*. From this extraordinary letter we give an extract:

"Of the personal purity of character of Mrs. Runkle, I have not a shadow of a doubt; but as counsel for my client I must say that I do not believe that the intimacy which we contend and believe, however innocent it may have been, has not contributed not a little to the separation of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland."

In another place he says: "No advocate in my position could have discharged his duty and done otherwise than I did." What do the lawyers say to this view of the moralities and proprieties of the Bar? The speech in which this mention of Mrs. CALHOUN occurred, was, of course, delivered before a scrap of evidence had been produced. Mr. SPENCER did not even know that he would be allowed to offer any testimony by which the lady would at all be implicated. And yet he felt not only at liberty, but bound by his professional oath and his duty to his client, to speak of Mrs. CALHOUN, a person not on trial, only incidentally associated with the case, and of blameless life for anything then known or suspected by the jury, in terms appropriate to the most infamous of her sex. We do not remember that Recorder HACKETT interrupted the blackguard, or gave any intimation of his disapproval. Hence the fellow may be right in his claim to have done only his duty, as understood by the profession. Only that supposition renders the subject worthy of comment. We do not admire Mrs. CALHOUN'S letters, and the part she performed, or, at least, appears to have performed in the MCFARLAND difficulty was certainly not creditable. One hopes to learn that she was quite deceived in the circumstances of the case. However that may have been, the public are, perhaps, as much interested in imposing some limits upon the license of abuse to be conceded to malignant and fool-mouthed lawyers as upon the liberty of meddling with conjugal relations that may be safely indulged to sympathetic females.

WHEN referring, in our issue of yesterday, to a remarkable scene alleged to have taken place in the great Council, some time in March, we ought to have recollected Dr. MANNING'S warning to the British public. Not only the British public, but the public of Germany and France, for some time after the Council assembled, were grievously gulled into receiving as its true proceedings reports as entirely fictitious as the confabulations of JUNO with JOVE. On the other hand, good many of the Fathers, notwithstanding their training in the art of keeping secrets and in spite of the solemn injunction of reticence regarding the acts of the Council, have proved leaky. Indeed, a considerable number of them have, from the beginning, in their hearts protested against the injunction as a thing impolitic and in violation of long established precedents, and, both in private letters and in whispered colloquies, have been in the habit of describing scenes and reporting remarks of peculiar interest, with which their membership in the Council had made them acquainted. About this there can be no doubt; it has been a bitter grievance to his Holiness. In regard to the debate on the preamble concerning Protestantism and the stormy scene produced by Bishop STROSSMAYER'S untimely defense, we think there is no good reason for incredulity. The affair has been mentioned by several correspondents with circumstantial details. An hour after it happened, and without the utterance of a word by any member, it was known to all Rome by report and to statesmen in distant capitals by telegraph that something strange and remarkable had taken place in the Council. People passing or standing near the Vatican at the time heard multitudinous voices within raised in angry, or at least excited wrangling, and all the ordinary sounds of an assembly in violent tumult. These noises alone were of such a character as to render some explanation necessary, and there were other considerations which prompted many of the Fathers to give an account of them more or less full and satisfactory. We believe it is only the truth that, besides the many eager and enterprising representatives of the press, who haunt the purlieus of the Vatican and who "haunt about the doors" of every convent, palace or lodging house occupied by a member, all in pursuit of news, not a few of the Fathers have, from their first arrival in Rome, been beset by ladies, some devout, some inquirers after the orthodox faith, some neither devout nor semi-devout, but each one animated by the keenest spirit of investigation, with the secrets of the Council as the single object of research. When one thinks of all this, it seems wonderful that any of the proceedings have been concealed. We must add that by the scene of "noise and confusion," the American prelates were reminded of a political convention in their dear native land. The comparison may have been soothing in its effects upon their spirits.

By the terrible casualty which caused the death, or the injury of so many persons in Richmond, Va., on the 27th last., one is reminded of the fearful catastrophe of which the same city was the scene nearly sixty years ago. On the night of December the twenty-sixth, 1811, the Richmond Theater was burnt. In those days, during the winter season, while the General Assembly was in session, wealthy families from all parts of the "Dominion" used to gather into the State capital and its environs for the sake of society, while many influential citizens were drawn thither by legislative business. On the night of the fire, an unusually full house had been attracted to the theater by the benefit of a favorite actor. So rapid was the progress of the flames and so imperfect the ways of escape that seventy persons in all perished. Among them were Mr. SMITH, Governor of the State, Mr. VENABLES, President of the Bank of Virginia, Mr. BOTTS, an eminent lawyer, and several members of the Legislature.

In the calamity of day before yesterday, it should seem that nearly if not quite as many suffered as in the fire, of whom one was Mr. WELLS, a former Governor of the State. A chronicler tells us that the catastrophe of 1811 was taken by many of the clergy of Virginia as a proper occasion for the denunciation of theatrical amusements, and that by some it was interpreted as a direct expression of the Divine wrath in rebuke of those who frequent such places. It would not be surprising if the casualty of two days ago should be viewed by some as connected with the horrors of Libby Prison, and by others as an indication of Heaven's displeasure with the radicals. An important element in such an interpretation of Providence would be the politics of a majority of the sufferers. This mode of expounding the divine acts was more common formerly than it is now, or will ever be again. It was never in harmony with the divine assurance that the eighteen upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, slaying them, were not sinners above all the men who then dwelt in Jerusalem.

WHAT THEY ARE UP TO.

The other day word was sent from Washington that certain gentlemen, for the most part editors from Chicago, St. Louis, New York and New England, in all not a dozen, styling themselves "revenue reformers," had held a meeting. Precisely what they proposed to do and how they proposed to do it, was not at the time vouchsafed to the outside world, but one of the New York representatives, hailing from the office of the *Post*, has since told us all about it. Here is the programme:

"As for such States as New York and Ohio, here are a few figures which show you that the cause of revenue reform need not fail there; and indeed cannot, the votes needed to carry it are almost infinite, or at least most of them, representing those States in that Congress, are already secure. The men named below are Ohio members who support protection. Each of them shall were appointed by four seats; and these majorities gained too in a Presidential election, in which honor, safety and peace were threatened by their opponents:

"Schenck holds his seat by less than 500 majority; Bingham by less than 450; Shrader by less than 200; Ashley by less than 700; Smith by less than 600; Beaty by less than 900; Moore by less than 800; Hayes by less than 1,000; Garfield by less than 1,500; Wilson by 2,000; and Ambler by less than 3,000.

"Otherwise that Schenck and Bingham, the leaders in the protection robbery of the people, hold their seats by less than five hundred votes each. A change of two hundred and fifty votes in each of their districts will drive them out, and put revenue reformers in their places. Who, that knows how opinion has become enlightened among the people during the last year; in the subject, doubts that these men are serving their last term in Congress? *If the Republicans nominate them, we shall only give the districts to the Democrats.*

"In the twelve Ohio districts which I named above, a change of six thousand five hundred votes will send a revenue reformer to the next Congress, in the place of the protectionist who now represent them. *It is true, if the Republicans put up protectionists for revenue reformers will be Democrats*, but if the Republican party so prefers it, the Democratic victory it must expect defeat.

"In New York eight members of the present Congress who are protectionists can be as easily turned out. Van Wyck holds his seat by 807 majority; Ketcham by 300; *Maynham* by 2,700; Tanner by 2,600; Ferris by 2,000; Orth by 2,500; Bailey by 1,300, and Bennett by 2,000. Judge Davis, too, a good man in many ways, ought to be more active than ever for revenue reform, or his majority of 3,000 may be turned against him.

"As for Illinois, *Kankakee* and *Washburne* will find their seats vacated, unless they can have either of them; *and if the New Jersey Republicans do not nominate two revenue reformers they will next fall give those districts to the Democrats, who will.*

"Naturally, the chief question which would arise in any meeting of revenue reformers at this time is how to make the subject the leading issue in the fall elections. *Unfortunately, the majority of them are out of the way.* The negro is no longer available as a political issue, to either Republican or Democrat. So far as I know, the determination of leading revenue reformers is to support no man for Congress next fall who are not distinctly pledged to this cause, and to insist upon the same thing in the State elections. *Let the revenue re orm platform. There is reason to believe that the Democrats in most of the States, except Pennsylvania, will place themselves very squarely on this issue, and Republican politicians and platform makers will do well to take notice of this fact.*"

In plain English, the Republican party is to be dismissed and as many of its members as can be induced to do so are to be invited to come over to the Democratic and take seats on the free trade platform. It is the representatives of the Chicago *Tribune*, St. Louis *Democrat*, New York *Post*, Hartford *Courant*, the *Nation*, and perhaps one or two others of the same sort, who have concocted and propose to carry out this scheme —Republicans—(think of the editor of the *Nation* in this light!)—who wish to 'see occupying seats in Congress Democrats of whatever grade the party may see fit to put up in preference to the foremost Republicans in the land. These "reformers" don't propose to work for Republican free traders, but they are going clean over to the Democrats. To say the least this is candid. It is no doubt a very fine scheme, if only it can be made to work. It will be drawing the lines in a manner the Protectionists should not fear, and give the people a chance to declare in whose interest this country shall be run, Europe or the United States. That will be the question.

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United States	20,000,000	75	100	
Zollverein	14,500,000	36	38	
Belgium	7,250,000	100	15	
Austria	6,750,000	18	19	
Russia	6,645,000	5	8	
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THE ONEIDA.

Where She Lies—The Divers—Interesting Particulars.

The Kanagawa correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* gives a thrilling account of the dangerous but successful effort of Charles Longee, who, in submarine armor, succeeded in reaching the wreck of the Oneida, which lies at the depth of 125 feet of water. After sounding it was ascertained that the deck of the Oneida was 103 feet beneath the surface of the bay. Eight strong men were detailed to keep the air pump constantly in motion, as the life of the intrepid diver depended on their persistent effort; the men becoming fatigued showed signs of remitting their labor when the brother of Longee exclaimed "Great God! You will murder my brother; his life depends on your keeping that pump constantly in motion; stop again at your peril!" The men persevered and the experiment became a success. On reaching the surface the diver reached Minister Delong a sword and lacquered box taken from the wreck as an earnest of his success. He represented that for the first seven feet the water was quite clear and although, for an instant, his supply of air was once checked, he reached the deck of the ship just astern the mizzen mast. On examined the side of the ship he ascertained that she was cut from the mizzen rigging (at an angle of 40°) across the whole stern, her timber, far below the water line, crushed and broken, the Captain's cabin cut in two, the wheel and steering gear all carried away, and in fact the whole side and end of the ship stove in or cut away. The ship is standing southwest, sits upright on the bottom, and is making sand slowly. Longee believes that it would be impracticable to raise the ship, but that the splendid battery, personal effects, &c., might be saved if the government see proper. By this survey, adds the correspondent, the testimony of the living is verified and the memory of the dead without a stain, for the positions of the ship as found, and the position of both the Osaka and Bombay, as testified to by the navigating officers, show that it was impossible for the Captain of the Bombay to have ever seen the red light of the Oneida, and that the order of "port your helm," by Captain Eyre, was wrong, and the "starboard, hard a-starboard" of Master Yates was right.

DR. LYNCH and three companions have arrived at Montreal, all of them having been until recently prisoners of the rebels at Red river. Dr. Lynch communicated to the editor of the *Evening Star* some particulars which are somewhat interesting at this time. He says that there was no jealousy between the French and English settlers up to the time the territory was ceded to Canada, but in August last the first overt movement was made, when a meeting was called and resolutions passed expressing an intention to declare independence. Neither Governor McTavish nor the Hudson Bay Company took any steps to suppress the rebellion. The first movement towards an open meeting was made in October just before McDougall arrived, when the disaffected assembled and elected Brusse President and Riell Secretary. Riell was not known with great ability to mark in any way; he is a young fellow of twenty-five years or thereabouts, with no particular capacity, and with recommendation only the good education which he received in Montreal. When McDougall came, the people were generally willing to receive him, and were generally willing to receive him, and were forming themselves into companies for the Dominion, but Riell's force overawed them and they refused to allow the Lieutenant Governor to enter Fort Garry. The proportion of French to the English population in the settlement is about one-third, but Riell did not have more than 400 men, all buffalo hunters, who have adopted Indian habits, and are more at home with the Indians than with the whites; they are hardy, devil-may-care fellows who have no stake in the country, while the peaceful, respectable and responsible settlers, French as well as English, desire union between Canada and are afraid of Riell's followers, and believing that the Dominion government and imperial authorities would sooner or later interfere, they preferred to remain quiet. The convention at which the bill of rights was promulgated was abused by Riell and his partisans, although the representatives who attended it had opinions of their own and intended to ventilate them. Riell insisted on the Presidency, and with threats that he had "bayonets at the door," compelled the votes to go as he chose. The delegates Scott and Richot were appointed by a small majority, in fact, Richot is a clever man, and Scott, though a fool, is the most respectable of the lot. After stating that with forty-four others, prisoners for several months, and narrating their hard treatment, Doctor Lynch goes on to describe Riell, who he represents as simply a young scoundrel, offensive and blasphemous in his language, mean in appearance and altogether uncommanding in character. He has had two attacks of delirium tremens already. Who, that knows how opinion has become enlightened among the people during the last year; in the subject, doubts that these men are serving their last term in Congress? *If the Republicans nominate them, we shall only give the districts to the Democrats.*

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AN UNUSUAL PERPLEXITY.

$200,000 Which the Holder Wants to Get Rid of but Cannot.

One of the great perplexities of life is how to acquire money; but it has not been found at all difficult to get rid of it when acquired. Mr. Kimball, the late Comptroller of Chicago, affords an instance of exception to this general rule, and is sorely perplexed to find himself the possessor of $200,000, not belonging to himself, but which, having no acknowledged owner, he is unable to get rid of. This money was paid into his hands while Comptroller, by the Illinois Central and the Michigan Central Railroad Companies, under the act of the Illinois Legislature, conveying to those companies a certain piece of land east of Michigan Avenue. These companies were required by the law to pay this money over by a certain day, which they did. But the Common Council voted that the city should not assent to the bargain nor receive it, and Mr. Kimball could not place it to the city's account. The railroad companies refuse to receive it. Nearly a year has elapsed since it was paid in, and in the meantime Mr. Kimball has ceased to be Comptroller; he offered to pay it over to his successor, but he declined to take it. The Councils are equally obstinate with the railroads, and are apparently willing to leave it at the mercy of the law's delay, which may probably endure the length of Mr. Kimball's term of life. This large sum of money is lying quietly in the bank; but as the interest would amount to about $20,000 per annum, some of the Chicago papers suggest that the yearly income of $20,000 would prove a very soothing comfort to citizen Kimball in his declining years, should the litigation be protracted sufficiently long to enable him to reach the age of three score and ten.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

With the number for May begins the eleventh volume of *Hours at Home*. "Instruction as well as Recreation" is definitely set forth on the title page as one of the ends which this monthly proposes to fulfill, an end which, we believe, has never been lost sight of by the publishers, Charles Scribner & Co. Nor has any of the magazines exhibited a more constant tendency to improve. Some of the early volumes were thought a little too juvenile, if not excessively *goodyish* in character. It is now a good while since anything of the sort could be justly said of *Hours at Home*, and the number for May presents a great variety of solid as well as entertaining essays and sketches. "Popular Education vs. Sectarianism," by Mr. Randall, late Superintendent of Public Schools in New York City, gives a brief history of the school controversy there, from which readers elsewhere may learn a useful lesson.

The *Atlantic* needs no recommendation. All who read her first paper will desire to read the continuation of the English governess's report of her experience at the Siamese Court. To many, a great delight will be George Eliot's poem, "The Legend of Jubal," while a different class of readers will find illumination in a very able essay, entitled "Our Money Problem in the Light of the Experience of England, Ireland and Inconvertible Paper Currency." A novel feature in this *Atlantic* is a considerable number of short, well written book notices.

The *Western Monthly* with a likeness of Dr. E. O. Haven, President of the Northwestern University, and a sketch of the Dr. by his warm admirer. Interesting papers are "John Chinaman Picturesquely Considered" and "About Giants."

"A New Reading of an Old Monument," a readable though learned paper by Prof. Green, in Princeton; "A Day in Egypt," by the Rev. Donald McLaren; "The Newspaper Writer," by E. D. Mansfield, L.L.D.; "The Woman Question, a criticism of Mr. Mill's "Subjection of Women;" are some of the contents of *Our Monthly*. This excellent magazine grows steadily in interest and value. Every Presbyterian family ought to take it in, we should say.

In the *Galaxy* Mr. Thurlow Weed describes stage-coach travelling as it forty years ago, in a journey of seven nights and six days from Rochester to Albany; Dr. John C. Draper discusses the subject of Dress, in the light of nature; the author of the Seven Romances translates horrible original documents showing what sort of monsters the Inquisitors were, and how they treated their victims; Mr. Justin McCarthy writes about George Sand; and Mr. McClellan gives a sketch of the military career of Marshal Bugeaud. In this number Mark Twain makes his first appearance, much to the exhilaration of the reader.

In *Lippincott*, Mr. Trollope concludes the "Vicar of Bullhampton," and begins another story, "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite." "The Echo of Appomattox" is an essay by Mr. Justin McCarthy, in which he describes the moral effects produced in Rebel hearts by surrender. "The Virginia Tourist" is a description of some of the Virginia scenes best worth visiting. It is by Mr. Pollard, and is quite well done. "Guesses and queries" is interesting to the philologist and the student of manners. The monthly gossip and the criticisms are both good as usual, and, upon the whole, is clearly the best number of *Lippincott* we have seen.

Old and New shows no deterioration, if not any marked improvement. In the department named the "The Examiner" are several good pieces of criticism, while the "Record of Progress" continues a most interesting feature of the magazine. Mr. Torrisell, once a Papist, compares "Catholicism and Protestantism," and Mr. Charles T. Brigham discusses the "Mormon Problem" with evident fullness of knowledge, "Christ the Life" is an interesting essay by Mr. C. C. Everett, and "Authority in Religion" is by another by the Rev. Orville Dewey.

We have received *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, edited by Drs. Isaac Hays and Minis Hays. A slight examination is sufficient to satisfy even the lay reader that this is a publication of great value, one might say, indispensable to the physician. Besides its accounts with the proceedings of different medical societies, it contains many reviews and bibliographical notices, such as are necessary to keep the medical man *au courant* with the progress of his art. Science is not neglected. A copious index completes the utility of the work. Published by Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia.

The Twenty-first Annual Announcement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia 1870-71, is full of interest to all who are watching the discussion of the woman question. At the commencement held March 13th, 1870, the degree of M. D. was conferred on fourteen ladies who had completed the course of study prescribed in this college, and during the session of 1869-70, fifty students were in attendance. From this "Announcement" it appears that many distinguished citizens, physicians among them, are practically interested in the medical education of women, and that in this college very complete arrangements exist for the accomplishment of the object. An "appendix" presents a "card of the Faculty of the Woman's Medical College," which defines their position in regard to the disturbing subject of "mixed clinics" in a manner highly satisfactory. Along with the announcement we have also received the "Valedictory Address" to the last graduating class of the Woman's Medical College, by Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene. It is a well written discourse, which gives sound practical counsel to the young doctors' class. Each of these documents is certainly well adapted to allay the violent prejudices with which many people look upon female physicians. It seems inevitable that such experiments should be tried, nor do we doubt that ultimate good will be the result of the trial, even though the present constitution of things shall be at last recognized as the best.

Appletons' Journal—Monthly Part. The thirteenth Monthly Part of *Appletons' Journal*, containing weekly numbers from April 2d to April 23th inclusive, is just received. This Monthly Part contains, in addition to its usual variety of interesting papers, four instalments of a brilliant new novel, called "The Lady of the Ice," by James De Mille, the witty author of "The Dodge Club Abroad;" the first monthly instalment of Charles Dickens's new novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood;" the continuation of "Ralph the Heir," by Anthony Trollope; of "The Three Brothers," by Mrs. Oliphant; and of "The Woman of Business," by the author of "The Bachelor of the Albany." Here are four serial novels, but two are published in supplements, as gratuities to the subscribers, and hence do not abridge the variety of contents, which include illustrated travels, short stories, and highly readable papers on a great variety of subjects. This number of the Monthly Part includes five weekly numbers, and a careful calculation shows that in quantity it contains *more than twice the reading matter of any of the monthly magazines* excepting *Harper's*, and is considerably more than fifty cents, in excess over that monthly. And still, in addition to this, it contains supplementary illustrations, handsomely printed on separate sheets, of more than ordinary beauty and value.

AS A CURE FOR

BURNS AND SCALDS,

There is nothing we have ever known equal to

Metzgar's German Ointment,

For Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores it has no equal; for Salt Rheum and Chilblains we defy the world to produce its equal.

H. A. METZGAR, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Sold by

A. J. RANKIN,
44 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 Different Styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

The late Rev. Dr. McClintock, says the New-ark *Advertiser*, lost between $70,000 and $80,000 within the last few years on mining and oil stocks.

Miss Rye, who brought seventy poor English girls to Canada, last October, has found good homes for all of them, and is going back to England for a hundred more.

Rev. S. L. Dawes, present pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, College Hill, Cincinnati, has been tendered the position of financial agent for Southern Ohio, of Marietta College, of which institution he is a graduate, and it is supposed he will accept.

Mrs. Calhoun, in the McFarland case, is thus described: Mrs. Calhoun is about five feet five inches tall, of slender figure, and exceedingly graceful. She is of the brunette type, has a profusion of dark brown hair, a low Greek forehead, a long, thin nose, a mouth which shuts too closely for pure beauty, and large, dark, yellow brown eyes, and is one of the most elegant and accomplished ladies in the metropolis. Pretty she is not; but that she is often very handsome every one who knows her will not hesitate to declare. Her husband, Mr. Henry Calhoun, for many years in the New York Custom-house, died early in the spring of 1867. About the time of Mr. Calhoun's death her health began to fail, and for a time she was obliged to seclude herself almost entirely from society. Her physicians recommending a change of air, she went last summer with Vice President Colfax's party over the Pacific Railroad to California, to the Yosemite Valley and Columbia river regions. In December last she became the wife of Mr. Cornelius A. Runkle, an eminent member of the metropolitan Bar.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

It should be Called at the Earliest Possible Day.

The Somerset *Whig* indorses the project for a Convention to revise the State Constitution, and hopes that better men will be sent to it than are usually sent to the Legislature. It says: Corner grocery keepers, street brawlers, professional irresponsible politicians, now mainly make or control the nominations, and we fear that with the present unbecoming manner of nominating and electing legislators, that a Convention would be selected and controlled by, and through the same instrumentalities, and if the body be composed of the kind of men whose intiquitous conduct has brought about the evils it is proposed to correct, where is the hope of reform? Believing, however, that we are constantly progressing from bad to worse, and the only chance of procuring a reform is through the medium of a convention, we would gladly see one assembled at the earliest possible day, trusting that an awakened public sentiment, and the momentous occasion, would thoroughly arouse the people to the necessity of seeing that they were fittingly represented in so important an assemblage.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says: The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL advocates the calling of a Constitutional Convention to draft a new Constitution for the State, abolishing special legislation, increasing the number of members in our Legislature to 400, and Senators to 200 or 300. We hope the whole matter will receive general discussion. Something must be done. A new Constitution may help matters, but if means can be devised to get a better class of men to Harrisburg, it will do more good in reforming legislation. At present the majority, without regard to party, go there to make money by selling, trading, &c., and all the various and nefarious ways known to the initiated. So few devote themselves to the work for which they are sent that they are unable to accomplish anything.

HON. A. J. BUFFINGTON.

False Notes in the "Organ's" Music.

[From the Monongahela City Republican.]

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* sees fit to single Hon. A. J. Buffington, late a member of the House from this district, upon whose head it once more heaps maledictions, as a "bolter" and a traitor to his party. "He will be repudiated by the party in his county," says the *Gazette*, and remembered only as a renegade. This is so manifestly not the case, as hardly to need a denial. Both the Republican papers of his own county have indorsed him, and his record, and the people greet him everywhere, and almost without distinction of party, as one of the honest men, one of the few, who go from the fire of two sessions at Harrisburg, and return to their homes incorruptible and uncorrupted. We do not say this idly—for we will venture to base our remarks upon the assumption that the coming county convention will indorse him by resolution.

"We assure the *Gazette* of its mistake. Upon every question of reform, of economy of State finance, or supernumerary officials, he has filled the standard demanded by his constituency."

Twenty third Congressional District.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It was with great surprise I read, in your issue of this morning, a communication connecting my name with the Congressional nomination in the Twenty-third District. As the writer states, it was wholly "without consultation" with me, and "without my knowledge."

Thanking the writer for the honor he proposes for me, I

as. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. James & Co.)

OR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

LY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

nterest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of
OCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

ra B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

OVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

OLD BONDS,

OF THE

ntral Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, 1870.

The advance in the Wall street markets today is the central feature of financial news. It is buoyancy and advance in prices, both in Government bonds and railway shares and stocks, are from heavy purchases by strong heads, on the information that Mr. Boutwell will buy about $40,000,000 additional bonds before the close of the fiscal year on July 1. The disbursement of $40,000,000 currency by the Assistant Treasurer acts like so much new inflation of the currency, and coming upon a money market already glutted with surplus funds, is likely to drive Wall street to a mania of speculation during the summer. It operates on the Stock Exchange, so far as speculation is concerned, in the same way as if all the 5-20 national consolidated stock were bought up and cancelled and replaced with greenbacks. The $1,000,000 greenbacks will naturally seek employment in buying other securities, and once the certain restriction of the greenback market with a rapid and great advance in prices is a point, so fast has been acted upon by shrewd and wealthy operators, who are buying in anticipation of this extraordinary influx of money into Wall street within the next two months from Treasury current disbursements on account of bond purchases.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: The information as to the character of the recent Funding bill has a decidedly favorable effect upon all classes of the Government securities. Both leading dealers report the reports from the country as quite nominal, while large orders to buy are received. The supply on banks appears to be unusually limited and with the active buying, and the inadequate supply on hand, and the prospect of largely increased purchases by Government next month, the possibility of bonds coming here from Europe, has a marked effect in checking the upward tendency, especially as it would be apt to advance quickly up on the knowledge that bonds were coming here from abroad.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62,	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64,	113¾	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65,	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65,	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67,	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68,	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s,	108	108¼	108¼
U. S. Currency 6's,	116½	116½	116½

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Pittsburgh Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the stations sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 28, 1870.	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	3 30
	M.	M.	M.	M.	P. M.
New York Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Erie	46	46	46	46	46
Reading	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
Michigan Central	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central	140	140	141	141	141
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Chicago and Northwestern	77¾	77¾	78	78	78
do preferred	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Fort Wayne	121	121¼	121	121¾	121¾
Ohio and Mississippi		30	30	30	30
Ohio and Mississippi pref.		57	57½	57½	57½
Toledo and Wabash	54	54	54	54	54
Toledo and Wabash pref.		78	78	78	78
Wabash and Alton	43	43½	43½	43½	43½
Wabash and Alton pref.		114½	114½	114½	114½
Western Union Telegraph		34	34	34	33¾
Pacific Mail	43	43½	43½	43½	43½
Adams Express		104	104	104	104
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		20½	20½	20½	20½
American Express		39½	39½	39½	39½
United States Express		44½	44½	44½	44½
Gold	115	115¼	114¾	114¾	114¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Turs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	99¾	100¾	¾	
N. Y. Central	100¼	100¾	½	
Erie	24	23¾		¼
Reading	105½	106¼	¾	
Michigan Central	125½	125½		
Illinois Central	125	125		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾		
Chicago and Northwestern	77¾	77¾		
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	85¾	85¾		
Rock Island	88¾	89¾	¾	
St. Paul	63¾	64¾	1¾	
St. Paul preferred	77	77¾	¾	
Fort Wayne and Wabash	54	54¾	¾	
Fort Wayne and Wabash preferred	76½	78	1½	
Ohio and Mississippi	30¼	30¾	½	
Ohio and Mississippi preferred	57	57½	½	
Wabash and Alton	43¼	43¾	½	
Wabash and Alton preferred	114½	114½		
Western Union Telegraph	34	34		
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾		
Adams Express	104	104		
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	20¾	20¾		
American Express	39½	39½		
United States Express	44½	45	½	

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: In an earlier portion of the day there had been a sharp decline in most of the railways, chiefly in New York Central. The movement to lower prices was assisted by the large operators, who hammered the market for the purpose of buying fresh instalments of stocks, as well as of letting in outside speculators promised to buy if the market would recede a little. The cliques are still holding vast quantities of stock, and by suffering the market to droop to-day brought in another line of buyers, who were induced to sell on early grams that the Ways and Means Committee were about to introduce a new funding bill, as not until later in the day they learned that the speed with which the Senate bill of such a character as not to interfere with natural course of the markets, as a four per cent. loan will receive the favor of gradual ostiation, even if such a measure should pass Senate at all, where it would be unlikely to unter the steadfast hostility of the friends Mr. Boutwell and the original scheme. In early business the exceptions to the generalness were New Jersey Central, which anced to 106½, through the efforts of the Vanbuilt party, and Pacific Mail, which, on the report Minister Creswell in favor of doubling China mail service, took a sharp upward The improvements so frightened the ris that in their frantic scramble to ver late in the afternoon they run ipeed on the other hand, on a further decline in London, sold to 27¾. Rock Island, on a large increase earnings for the past week, advanced to ¾. In the reaction on the discovery of this stimulation of the Funding bill, Ohio and sissippi ran up to 34¾, and Lake Shore to Toward the close of business there was siderable movement in "C, C and I, C" ich advanced to 94¾. In the miscellaneous res Western Union was strong. The express ks were more active at higher prices. The set at the termination of street business firm at the highest prices of the day. ich to the chagrin of the "bears, who bted the capacity of the "bulls" carry out their premeditated purpose uniting the market as high as it went s ago. The "bulls" have at present all the ntage of success, and the "bears" are learning in with them, despite the warning so n given that when a "bull" is most vociferous tells his plans he is secretly doing the reverse of his announced intentions. But in ll street is just as easy to deceive by telling the truth as by telling untruths; for the optical "eye will turn as soundly and well" as ained" on a good "bull point." The success he operators for a rise in steadily bringing a fresh "short" interest, and a further advance up scale of prices must be accounted for on s ground.

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth nue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United tes Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, road, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous cks. Being represented in the New York ck Boards every day while in session, he chases and sells on commission any stocks the regular lists on the same terms as the w York brokers. Governments, Gold and llway Stocks purchased for customers on usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market since our last has presented nothing that is really new or important. The demand was fair and sales were made to a moderate extent. The rush of the closing business is drawing to a close. Still in aggregate the routine business was large. Some new receipts are coming in freely, sufficient to meet the ordinary wants of the market. The improved condition of the roads leading to the city accounts for the increased receipts. Bacon and provisions firm with a good trade de-mand for ected. Sugar cured hams—Holders nerally holding at an advance. Country cured meat is coming in slowly; lean nice article can be readily disposed of good prices; now is the time to forward the ucle to market. Groceries—the market was ain one, with a fair demand for coffees, rs and syrups; large dealers report a heavy siness being transacted at rates given in another part of this report; the further advance gold has strengthened the confidence of ers. Flour—the market ruled firm with a r trade demand; the excitement in regard prices has pretty much subsided; the attempt to raise the rates was not successful. The receipts of flour have largely increased and so has wheat. The competition will keep the rates down. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market continues in fair supply. The receipts are falling off. Since our last 180 bbls were received. The principal inquiry was for choice grades, with sales at $4 50 @5 00; other sales were made down to $3 00@3 75 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was quiet with a fair trade during the past few days, but more firmness time at the following: Soda ash—common ice; refined 4¾c; pearls 8@9½c; potash 7¼ @7¾c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied; the only inquiry was for choice lots at from 60 to 70c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market continues to be well supplied, with a fair amount of packages arriving. The warm weather rather improves the value or appearance. It seems to be the policy of dealers to keep the stock down as low as possible. Prime qualities of fresh roll sold at 30@35c; common lots were dull and prices irregular.

CHEESE—The market exhibit more firmness, with a falling off of receipts. Sales were more at the following: Western Reserve at 16 @16½c; Hamburg 16½@17c; New York State dairy 16½@17c; New York factory 18c; fancy lots 18½c; Sweitzer 19@19½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving, the market being a shade firmer. Choice bright dried apples, 7c; prime 6½c; common to choice dried peaches, 5@6½c; prime 8½@9c; quarters 4½@5c. Pitted cherries 28c. Dried blackberries 6@6½c.

CRANBERRIES—Market unusually quiet, with a moderate demand for "Sackett's" berries, at $10@$10 50 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—The market was a shade firmer with a steady good inquiry for prime. Sales of round lots of standard brands at 23@23½c in round lots, and 25c in a small way.

EGGS—The market was dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales were made on the landing and from depot at 16@16½c, and from store at the usual advance.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 35@40c; choice peach blows from store at 45@48c ₱ bushel.

FEED—The demand is limited and there is no trouble in selling all they can manufacture. Bran $1; shipstuffs $1 10; in dellings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—The demand is quiet, with a moderate trade demand; sales in bbl $5 00; in sacks $4 75.

LIME—Was in moderate demand with sales of Eastern white $1 50@1 60; Rockwood $1 25.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl.

SALT—We have no change to notice. The took on the m arket was light and sales were of a similar description. Prices range from $8 @6 50 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market remains quiet with a fair trade demand. Sales of Kills dried at 85c @$1 ₱ bush.

PEELING—We are reported sales of fowls by the coop at 90@95c ₱ pair.

RAGS—Sales of prime at 5@5½c; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 00 @10 00. Market well supplied.

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RYE FLOUR—In fair supply and is held at $13 00 ₱ ton.

SALT—The market was dull. Prices a shade lower, with sales by the car load at $1 65@1 70 ₱ bbl, with the usual advance from store.

HAY—Owing to unfavorable weather the market was firm. We are reported sales of $20 00 @21 00 ₱ ton in the city. Sales in retail are always the situation on a rising market. The advance in gold increased the confidence of holders very materially.

OIL TRADE.

Market firm; sales limited. The only sales reported were 1,300 bbls, spot, at 114c; holders manifested no disposition to sell. The quotations were June 115c; July, August, September nominal at 12¼c; in bond all year, 11@11½c.

REFINED.

The market was firm; dealers manifested but little inclination to sell; the only sales reported being 2,000 bbls, s. o., May, at 26½c. Quotations —April 26¼c; May 26¾c; June 27c bid. There were buyers for a line from May to December at 28c; August to December 26½@25½c; b. o., all year, 30c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, April 28.—Closing on 27th: Petroleum—crude in bulk very strong at 19@19½c; sales 500 bbls, both figures; crude in shipping order held with confidence at 20c; refined—demand fallen off, but prices closed steadily at 28½c for standard white; sales 2,000 bbls, part refined on spot held at 29½@29¾c; crude quiet at ¶ 25.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113½.

NEW YORK, April 28—P. M.

MONEY.

Money steady at 6@7 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Quiet and firm at 109@109¼.

GOLD

Active and firmer; opened at 113, declined to 114½, advanced to 115¾, and closed at 115¼. Carrying rates 3 to 7 ₱ cent. Gold, Clearances $4,000,000; Customs receipts $600,000; arrivals of American silver from Canada aggregate three million dollars. The greater part was purchased by one firm, and is being packed for shipment to Europe. It is probable $250,000 to $500,000 will go forward Saturday. Gold advanced on a Cable telegram that the specie in the Bank of France has decreased 8,500,000 francs.

GOVERNMENTS

Active and higher. Coupons '81 116¾@116¾; do '62 115¾ @115¾; do —1144@1144; do '65 114¼@114¾; do new 113¾@113¾; do '67 113¾@113¾; do '68 114@114¼; 10-40s 107¾@108¾; currency 6s 112¾@112¾.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris 92¾; old Tennessees 59½; new 59.57.

STOCKS

Were active and higher, and notwithstanding the partial reaction in late in the afternoon on heavy realizations of ¼@1 ₱ cent. from the highest point, closed strong. Orders from outsiders are increasing. Canton 71¾; Cumberland 31; Western Union Telegraph 33¾; Quicksilver 35¾; Mariposa 7¾; do preferred 16; Adams Express 62; Wells 20¾; American 88½; United States 44; Pacific Mail 43¾@44; New York Central 99¾@100; Erie 24¾; do preferred 46; Harlem 142; heading 105¾; Michigan Central 125½; Lake Shore 89¾; Illinois Central 140; Pittsburgh 92¾; Northwestern 75¾; do preferred 85¾; Rock Island 89¾; Pittsburg Central 106¾; St. Paul 64¾; do preferred 78½; Wabash 34; Fort Wayne 80¾; Terre Haute 35¾; do preferred 66; Chicago and Alton 114¾; do preferred 117½; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; St. Joseph 112½; Columbus Chicago and Indiana Central 20½; Dubuque 104½; Harlem and Erie 5.

Sub-Treasury balances—Gold $84,625,193; currency $2,023,084; general balance $8,142,814.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 28, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Full; vessel holders are asking 7c on wheat to Buffalo.

FLOUR—Firmer and 10@15c higher; shippers were the principal operators.

WHEAT—No 2 active, excited and 3@3½c higher; sales at 86@86½c cash; 85@85½c seller May 86½@ 87c seller June, closing at 91@91½c cash; 92¼@92¾c seller May; in the afternoon excited at 92¾c cash, 93¼c seller May.

CORN—Active and higher at 37¾@38c cash for No 2, closing at the outside; optional sales were at 37¾@ 38c seller May; in the afternoon the market was firmer; No 2 bid at 38c seller May, now 38¼c.

OATS—Firmer at 46¾@47c cash; 46¾@47c buyer April; 46¾c seller April; 46¾@47¼c seller May.

RYE—Firm at 76c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and Unchanged.

HIGH WINES—Quiet at 91 @92.

MESS PORK—Steady at $23 50 cash. Lard firm at 16¾c. Meats firm; sales at 12c for long clear sides; 13c for cumberland middles; 14c for rough sides; 14¾c for short rib middles.

CATTLE—Active and firm at $4 50@6 37½ for stock steers and butcher's cattle; $6 30@9 00 for good to extra premium steers.

HOGS—Steady at yesterday's prices, and closed rather weak.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cotton quiet: sales 2,000 bales at 25½c for middling uplands. Receipts of the week 4,453 bbls; flour 39,000 barrels; sales 26,000 bbls at $4 00@4 81 for superfine State and western; $4 90@5 20 for extra State; $5 00@5 25 for choice do do, with an active demand for the export. Sales of 10,000 bbls at $5 25@5 40 for extra Ohio; $5 30@5 40 for trade brands; $5 25@5 40 for extra white wheat extra; $5 05@5 00 for round hoop Ohio; $5 25@6 00 for extra Genesee; $5 60@6 00 for good to choice do, including 5,500 bbls extra western; Canada flour is quiet and unchanged. Rye flour steady. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower; sales 200 bbls western at 91 @92c; free 90 bbls; future all May at 91 @92½. Receipts of wheat 34,800 bushels; sales 26,000 bushels. Receipts of barley 1,000 bushels; sales 14,000 bushels. Receipts of corn 41,000 bushels; sales 141,000 bushels at $1 10@1 12 for new mixed western; $1 12½@1 13 for extra western; $1 13½@1 14 for white Southern; $1 15 for white Jersey. Oats heavy; sales 60,000 bushels at 60@62c for Canada; 62@63c for western; 63@64c for Jersey. Rye steady; sales 500 bushels at $1 20. Barley quiet and steady; sales 28,000 bushels at 95@1 15 for State; 1 15@1 20 for two-rowed Canada; $1 20@1 25 for four-rowed do; $1 25@1 30 for choice four-rowed do; $1 30@1 35 for choice two-rowed Canada. Barley malt dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled at 94@c for No 1, and 95@c for No 2. Oats steady at 60c for No 1, and 59@c for No 2. Rye 76c for No 2. Barley unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 28.—Flour inactive. Wheat is better; amber $1 09½. No 1 white Michigan $1 30; No 2 red $1 26@1 26. Corn better; No 1 96c; No 2 92c. Oats quiet; No 1 56c. No 2 52c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Dry goods rather quiet; rates unchanged.

New York Iron Market—April 27.

The demand for Scotch pig continues active and prices have further appreciated. We quote Gartsherrie for all brands; 200 tons Gartsherrie in from yard sold at $35, now held at $36. There has been a little more inquiry for American pig, and we notice sales of 2,000 and 3,000 tons, delivered at Philadelphia, at $33 for No. 1; $32 for No 2; and 2,000 tons do gray forge, at the furnace, $28. Wrought scrap is quiet and firm in two hands, and held very firmly—250 tons No. 1, sold from yard at $42 25 currency; and 100 tons on private terms—now held at $42 50. The demand for rails has in a measure subsided, but prices remain as previously quoted. Bar from store, as for a long period, continues depressed, and there are no indications of improvement. Sweden bar has not materially seen so scarce, many sizes being entirely out of stock, so that any order for that assortment, could not be filled at any price.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. Co. Lessee.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	2	Lloyd & Black, m	2
Bryan & Caughey, m	2	Loomis & Colford, mdse	1
Yeo & Co, m	2	Brown & co, m	1
Graff, Bennett & co, m	1		
Total	11		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter m	4	Bryan & Caughey, m	4
Lyon, Shaw & Co, m	2	Hallman & Bro, m	2
J Rempf, m	2	R Wister, m	1
D Dellaven & Son, m	2		
Total	19		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, metal	9	J Moorhead	1
Union Iron Mills, m	1	Brady's Bend I. Co, o	2
		Total	12

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co, metal	2	John Moorhead, metal	2

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER STEAMER PETER BALL—J & W Fairley, 25 bales straw, 6 sks corn, 2 do sks, 19 bales hay; Geo Buchanan & Co, 6 sks corn, 2 do sks, 2 do bran, 1 do sks, 1 do bags, 5 do, 1 bx butter; Head & M 4 pkgs glass; Hoeveler & Co, 61 sks potatoes; M A Hay, 1 sk rags; Pittsburgh Paper Manf'g Co, 48 bdls paper; Jas Hare, 1 horse; Bregenhorn & Co, 1 do; Hartman & Co, 1 do; J & R, 126 pickles; John Herbert, 23 bbls potatoes, 8 sks do; Jas Dunlap, 1 do; Jas Lorain, 1 do; Lorain & Co, 1 do; Thos Rose & E, 45 sks rye; S Brice and 3 bbls vinegar, 1 bx do.

GROCERIES, &C.

Dilworth Harper & Co.,

243 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite head of Wood street,

Wholesale Grocers,

Respectfully invite attention of the trade their to NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

Richmond Navy and other Tobaccos,

AND

GENERAL STOCK OF GROCERIES.

WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN

Winslow's Green Corn sold at 20 cents.
Winslow's Green Corn sold at 30 cents.

Isaac Rich & Co, a Spiced Salmon in 4 lb cans.
J. Winslow Jones' Spiced Salmon in 2½ lb cans.
Prince of Wales Salad Sauce. Boneless Sardines.
Pure Olive Oil, in half pint, pint and quart bottles
New Burlington Herring to arrive and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

GEORGE W. McCLURE,

346 LIBERTY STREET.

Goods delivered free.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK. JOHN J. M'DERMOTT

REMOVAL.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

S. P. Shriver & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Have Removed from Nos. 27 and 29 Smithfield st., to their Warehouse

Nos. 259 and 261 Liberty Street

ABOVE THE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,

Where they will be happy to see all their old friends and customers.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

Nos. 259 and 261 Liberty street.

A LARGE AND ENTIRELY

FRESH STOCK

OF

TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

Choice Groceries,

BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST GOLD RATES AND FOR SALE CHEAP. ☞ Merchants will consult their interest by examining our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,

Successor to Little & Baird, 112 Second Ave.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

GOLD, COUPONS,

Bonds and Stocks,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY.....President
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

Freehold Bank

And Building Association,

No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.
PRIVILEGE.....200,000.

Depositors Secured by Real Estate and Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—JAS. S. CRAFT, ADAM JACOBS.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD HOUSE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JAMES S. CRAFT, ROBT. W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH,
THOMAS W. DAVIS.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Assistant Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 7 to 10. Directors meet daily (Sunday excepted) at 12 M.

Commercial Banking Co.,

NO. 92 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

W. H. EVERSON.....President.
W. C. MACRUM.....Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

ALEX. BALES, JOHN LINDSAY,
A. H. ENGLISH, D. S. MACRUM,
W. H. EVERSON, JOHN D. PHILLIPS,
W. O. HUGHART, E. F. WILSON,
JACOB KLEE,

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

☞ Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

The Safe Deposit Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

FOR THE

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,

NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.

President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President—HENRY LLOYD.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,	BYRON R. PAINTER
HENRY LLOYD,	JOS. S. MORRISON,
WILLIAM KEY,	GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM McCLYMONDS,	CURTIS G. HUSSEY.
JAS. L. BENNETT.	

Sec'y. & Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST

Open Daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

R. RANDOLPH.....CHARLES H. SUPPES.

RANDOLPH & SUPPES,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

STAR FRONT,

337 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. C. HOUCK, Stark Co., O. ROBT. JAMISON, of M'Candless, Jamison & Co., Pitts. JACOB MENTZER, Stark Co., O.

HOUCK, JAMISON & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

NO. 325 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

WILL RECEIVE AND SELL

FLOUR, GRAIN,

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Agents for HOUCK, MENTZER & CO'S PEARL BARLEY. Especially in hand the Best Brands of FAMILY FLOUR.

FINE WATCHES

BAILEY & Co

12TH & CHESTNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Perfection Timers.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.

Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

MWF

COAL, COAL.

Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.

This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try street, Pittsburgh.

Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or Yard, will be promptly attended to.

M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—N. E. CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

WM. A. CALDWELL.....President.
JNO. B. McDEVITT.....Vice President.
JNO. B. CLANEY.....Secretary.
Capt. P. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor

DIRECTORS:

W. A. Caldwell,	David M. Smith,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
George A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
Wm. H. Forsyth,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	Geo. W. Dilworth,
Samuel B. Robison,	David McCandless,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
	James McCandless.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor

WM. BAGALEY.....President.
WM. A. SHEPARD.....Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Losses against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire,

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Hamilton,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.
Samuel Rea,	Samuel A. Dilworth,
Capt. Thos. Snowden,	George Bingham,
Harvey Childs,	David A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier.	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.

Insures against loss or damage on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver
John Watt,	Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Jas. K. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Jared M. Bruce,	James C. Cernier,
Wm. H. Lusk,	Samuel Marks,
C. H. Love,	Charles Arbuckle,
WM. PHILLIPS.....President.	
JOHN WATT.....Vice President.	
E. J. GALSDNER.....Secretary.	

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK.....President.
WM. P. HERBERT.....Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD.....General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAleer,	Andrew Lockhart,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Wm. Thompson,	John McClain,
Charles J. Clarke,	D. P. Ammon,
Wm. S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Rayne.	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Logan, Gregg & Co.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

Hoes, Forks,

Rakes, Scythes,

Shanks, &c., &c.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

NO. 57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas

Pittsburgh Utility Works.

WEAVER & JONES,

Corner of Juniata and Fulton streets, Sixth Ward, Allegheny,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STAPLE HARDWARE AND ALL KINDS LIGHT GREY IRON CASTINGS.

We tender our goods and services to the Trade at the Lowest Prices, and warrant all our work skillfully finished. Orders solicited.

The attention of Dealers generally is called to our make of PLOW AND CORN STOCKS.

WEAVER & JONES.

Address Pittsburgh Postoffice.

ARTIZAN WORKS.

KINZER, JONES & CO.,

Gray Iron Castings, Latches, and General Domestic

HARDWARE.

Kinzer's Patent Fruit and Preserve Stamp,

Nos. 37, 39 and 41 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Superior Quality of Small GRAY IRON CASTINGS made to order.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.

Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Corner Third and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Business entrusted to our care shall have prompt personal attention.

Deposits received on interest allowed. Checks on Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York credited up when desired.

Liberal margin for responsible persons. Railroad Bonds, Stocks, Government Securities, Gold, Liquidation, by letter or telegraph, receive immediate attention. Collections made on all accessible points.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

REMOVAL.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞ Mark Dyas's on London.

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RANDOLPH & SUPPES,

GENERAL

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FLOUR, GRAIN,

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS,

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COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Agents for HOUCK, MENTZER & CO'S PEARL BARLEY. Especially in hand the Best Brands of FAMILY FLOUR.

FINE WATCHES

BAILEY & Co

12TH & CHESTNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Perfection Timers.

The reputation and experience of 40 years

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

CASHIER RESIGNED.—J. E. Bradley, Jr., we learn, has resigned his position as Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of this city.

TWENTY-FIVE.—The above was the number of offenders disposed of by Mayor Brush, yesterday morning.

TAKEN OVER.—Henry Le Mar, colored, sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, has been taken over.

PERSONAL.—David R. Locke, Esq., popularly known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," is in the city on a visit to his friends of former years.

BOILERS WANTED.—The several rolling mills of Wheeling advertise in another column for two hundred boilers, the wages paid being six dollars and seventy-five cents per ton, cash. See card on first page.

THE WABASH BRIDGE.—The bridge over the Wabash river, recently completed for the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, was built by the Keystone Bridge Company of this city, and all the materials for it were forged here.

ATTRACTIVE—The Art Gallery.

ACCIDENT.—A young girl named Mary Caster was severely injured yesterday by a brick falling from a third story window on Fourth avenue, and striking on the side of her head, inflicting a serious wound.

CURRY INSTITUTE.—The great numbers entering this school renders it necessary to form a new normal class next Monday. Pupils entering now can complete a four months course before the opening of the fall schools.

INTERVIEWING.—People daily interview Mayor Brush, and almost invariably are turned over to Chief of Police Hague. The "interviewers" generally, are willing to be gulled and the like, but to "interviewers" of every character, Mayor Brush announces that Mr. Hague will act as his substitute.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material will be given. Address with references T. H. Brosnan, General Agent, Lock Box 81, Pittsburgh. MWF

OBITUARY.—Mr. Jonathan Ramaley, an old and well known clothing merchant in this city, died yesterday at the residence of his son, Mr. J. D. Ramaley. Deceased had been a sufferer for twelve years from paralysis, and it eventually closed his life. He was an honest, upright citizen.

APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT.—Fred. Knowland, Esq., the well known railroad agent, formerly of this city, has been appointed General Agent for the Union and Central Pacific Railroad line, with his office at 308 Broadway, New York. Mr. Knowland will have the general management of the passenger and freight traffic directly connected with the Pacific roads, and he possesses the requisite energy and experience to fill the position with profit to the company and credit to himself.

Pure White Lead.

The Salt Lake *Daily Telegraph* holds the following opinion of a celebrated Pittsburgh brand of white lead: "Many of our readers no doubt remember the celebrated 'B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s' brand of white lead, manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for upwards of thirty years past, which has at length pushed its way to our city, and can now be found at Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. Owing to dangerous adulterations which were placed in the market, the brand was changed to 'Fahnestock, Hasht & Schwartz' in 1866. Those who have used this brand of lead, well, as all lead, have a preference over any other on account of its *whiteness, whiteness*, and great covering properties, and those who are as yet unacquainted with it, *one trial* will be sufficient to convince them of its superiority over any other road."

Queer False Pretense Case.

A man named Wm. Sewell yesterday appeared before Alderman Herron, of the Twelfth ward, and charged J. B. Gilroy with false pretenses. When the words "false pretense" were first presented to our reporter ideas of unpaid board bills, borrowed money, or something in that line, were first suggested. But when the Alderman explained the nature of the case it seemed to be false pretenses of a queer description. Sewell, who keeps a saloon in the Twelfth ward, alleges that Gilroy made a number of representations before a United States Commissioner, charging him with violation of the Internal Revenue law. Sewell was held under $5,000 bail for a hearing, and claims that Gilroy next made offers to settle the case for $500, claiming to have a paper drawn up, with the signature of the Commissioner attached, which would "fix the matter." The Commissioner says that he knows nothing of the matter, and he is a man of unquestioned veracity. Where the false pretense comes in will probably be developed at the hearing.

Fashionable Wedding.

Robert Sellers, Esq., and Miss Cora Brown, the well known and talented vocalist, were married at noon yesterday, in the First Baptist Church, on Fourth avenue, the wedding being the most brilliant that has occurred here. The fashion and *elite* of the city filled the Church long before the hour appointed for the performance of the highly interesting ceremony, and when it arrived standing room could scarcely be had. A few minutes past twelve o'clock, the bridal party, with Miss Sue Sellers, of this city, as bridesmaid, and Mr. Joel City, as first attendants, entered the Church, and while proceeding to the latter the wedding march from Mendelssohn, was performed on the organ. Rev. Dr. J. S. Dickerson, assisted by Rev. Dr. L. C. Peirce, officiated, and after the ceremony the happy couple were the recipients of congratulations from numerous friends who were present to witness the event. The bridal party left yesterday afternoon for a tour the West. Mr. Sellers presides at the church organ, and previous to and after the arrival of the bridal party delightfully entertained the assemblage with some choice musical gems.

RARE WORKS of art at Art Gallery. eodtf

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Harrison & Brothers vs. Miller. Action on a book account for stone furnished. Verdict for plaintiffs, $77.80.

Wiesenberger vs. McGinnis. Action on a book account for a buggy. Jury out.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

118. Wiesenberger & Co. vs. same.
126. Adams vs. Fletcher.
128. Hamilton vs. Curry.
136. Gray vs. Parker.
140. Hug vs. Shaner.
142. Davis vs. Rhodes et al.
146. Caldwell & Kreps vs. McKee.
147. Davis vs. Montgomery et al.
149. Collins vs. Hatch.
154. Maffit & Old vs. Negley et al.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Court is still engaged on the argument list. It disposed of two cases yesterday, and adjourned at an early hour.

OAKLAND SCHOOL BUILDING.

Brief Description of It.

The excavation for the foundation of one of the new school buildings for the Oakland or Fourteenth Sub-District, has been completed and work will be commenced on the building in a few days, by Messrs. Meade & Douglass, the contractors. The building is located near Soho on Fifth avenue. It is to be brick, three stories in height in front and four in the rear, the ground sloping sufficiently for the additional story. The basement will contain several rooms, fitted up plainly and comfortably. On the first floor there will be five schoolrooms, each twenty-six by thirty-four feet in extent. The second floor will have six school rooms of similar dimensions, and the third story will have four of the same size, and also a large hall thirty by eighty-five feet in extent, and twenty-two feet high in the rear. On each story a hall eleven feet wide runs the entire length of the building, with easy and commodious staircases at each end. All of the rooms and halls throughout the building will be heated by means of hot air furnaces, to be located in the basement. Attached to all the rooms of the first and second stories will be neatly fitted up wash rooms and wardrobes, for the convenience of teachers and scholars. There will also be connected with the rooms on the first floor two commodious private rooms for teachers.

The entrance to the building will be on Fifth avenue, and the doorway will be finished with dressed stone trimmings. The building will have a heavy tress roof, and a slate roof, surmounted by a handsome belfry. The entire height of the structure on the Fifth avenue front, from the ground to the top of the belfry, will be ninety-three feet. Messrs. Barr & Moser are the architects. It was agreed upon by the School Board to expend $30,000 on the building, but it will cost $37,000.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Their New Banking Office.

The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, one of the most popular of our banking institutions, occupies the room at the right of the main entrance of the new M. & M. Bank building, Fourth avenue. The apartment is large, well lighted and very admirably arranged. The furniture is rich, tasteful and harmonizes finely with the general character of the room. The counters and railings are of finely finished black walnut, and handsome cut glass constitutes a very prominent feature at the various desks. The Directors' office is separated from the main apartment by a handsome walnut railing, and is well and comfortably furnished with chairs, tables, desks, &c. The floors are handsomely carpeted, and the walls and ceilings quietly but finely finished. The institution was originally incorporated under the name of the Dime Savings Institution of Pittsburgh, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved April 1, 1862, and opened out for business at No. 110 Smithfield street, in May, 1862, with James Park, Jr., Esq., President, and D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A supplement to its charter was procured in April, 1865, authorizing the present title and the creation of a capital stock of $75,000, for the greater security of depositors, and its organization under its provisions was had in January of 1866.

The bank has been very successful, and the high character of its directory commends it to the public for a liberal proportion of its patronage. The amount of its deposits is $500,000. The Board of Managers is as follows:

President—George A. Berry.
Vice Presidents—S. H. Hartman, James Park, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. McKinley.
Directors—A. Bradley, F. Bahm, A. S. Bell, Joshua Rhodes, J. D. Bilworth, J. Scott, J. Foljambe, Robert C. Schmertz, James L. Graham, Christopher Zug, W. K. Nimick.
Solicitor—D. W. Bell & A. S. Bell.

COMFORTABLE SEATS—At Art Gallery. eodtf

"OUR POETS."

The Lecture by Rev. F. A. Noble Last Evening.

The Young Men's Christian Association a few weeks since determined to give a course of free lectures by such prominent men of the city and vicinity as would consent to aid them in their efforts to benefit intellectually and morally the people of Pittsburgh.

Rev. F. A. Noble delivered the first lecture of the course last evening. The hall was crowded with an intelligent and appreciative audience, and the lecture was in every respect a successful one. The subject selected was "Our Poets," the speaker confining himself to a general discussion of the characters and writings of three men whom he selected as representative poets of America—Bryant, Longfellow and Whittier. Bryant was considered like Wordsworth one of nature's poets. But passing from Bryant to Longfellow we were transported into another atmosphere which teemed with the creation of fancy, and felt that a soft strange voice saluted the ear. Longfellow, though younger than Bryant, had not only acquired a national reputation, but the mantle in which he was received on a recent visit to the Old World told how he was appreciated there. He was one of the masters of the *art* of song. Bryant transferred while Longfellow transformed. This would explain the reason why one had never rose above a certain level, while the other had. Passing from the consideration of the characteristic writings of Bryant and Longfellow, the speaker discussed Whittier, who unlike the others, had not the benefit of college and the experience of foreign travel. Whittier was a man educated amid the pure surroundings of a New England home, and was early taught to love the right and scorn the wrong, and with only an ordinary education had made his mark in our country. He had written the words that came from his conscience and expressed himself with a fearlessness that indicated the man of honesty.

It was evident from the lecture that Mr. Noble considered Whittier the *greatest* poet of the three mentioned, and this point the audience were evidently inclined to dispute for they greeted the extracts from Whittier with applause, complimentary that was not accorded to the extracts from Bryant and Longfellow, for while the audience appeared to appreciate in a high degree the extracts from the latter, they became enthusiastic over the former.

The audience were evidently not at all wearied by the lecture, though it was a long one, but still it had some of the extracts read been made a little briefer they would perhaps have been more highly appreciated by the "general" listener. The lecture had evidently been prepared the lecture hurriedly, and for a hurried effort it was a remarkably successful one, and no one who listened to it delivered as it was in a truly eloquent manner, will ever forget that Thursday evening passed at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

At the close of the lecture Mr. Noble stated that he was authorized on behalf of General Moorhead to present to the Association a copy of the poetical works of Bryant, Longfellow and Whittier. It is to be hoped that other citizens who wish to advance a good cause will make similar contributions to the fund.

The next lecture to be delivered by United States District Attorney Swope, upon the subject "A Defense of the Bible."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Portion of the Brilliant Oil Works Burned—Loss About $10,000—No Insurance.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Negley's Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, a mile and a half above the Sharpsburg bridge, yesterday afternoon, resulting in the destruction of part of the oil refinery buildings of the Brilliant Oil Works.

The works, which are among the most extensive in the country, are owned by Messrs. Lockhart, Frew & Co., and the portion burned is the one run about fifty yards above the railroad track.

The fire originated about a quarter past one o'clock, in the pump room, connected with the treating and still house. It appears that the workmen were engaged repairing a crude oil pump which stood a short distance in the rear of the pump room, in the yard. As stated, it is supposed, from the heat of the boiler plates, and the entire oil works of the establishment, together with the benzine in the process of refining was soon in flames, and it became apparent that all efforts to save that part of the establishment were useless. The residents in the vicinity, together with a number of the employees of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, turned out to prevent the spread of the fire, and succeeded in preventing it from reaching a large number of tanks located a short distance up the run. A tank of tar near the burning building took fire, and a new fear arose that it was a large tank of benzine. To prevent the latter from taking fire, it was required the most strenuous exertions, but by free use of shovels and the efforts of the fire department it was saved. Had it caught fire the remaining tanks would, in all probability, have been burned. A dispatch was sent to the city for engines, and the engines, under the direction of Chief Engineer Hare, were by a special train furnished by Col. Phillips, and went into service about three o'clock. Owing to the peculiar situation of the fire, which was down in a narrow ravine, it was found that no more engines could be brought into service than the Vigilant and Duquesne steamers, which were at the depot, and were directed that their services would not be needed.

THE LOSS.

The building in which the fire originated, and to which it was confined, was of stone, and the walls were left standing, but a large amount of pipes and valuable machinery was burned. Another large building, containing tanks, four condensers, about five hundred barrels of oil under treatment, and two stills of crude oil burning at the time, is also destroyed, will reach $150,000. There is no insurance on the property burned, although the storehouse, which stood on the hill near by, and other buildings were insured.

VISIT the Art Gallery. eodtf

REV. J. S. DICKERSON, D.D.

High Testimonial from His Congregation.

We have already noticed the fact that Rev. Dr. Dickerson, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, had accepted a call from the Baptist Church in South Boston, and taken leave of his congregation, preparatory to entering upon his new field of labors. The highest and warmest expressions of regard, from the individual members of the charge, were shown to the Doctor in the parlors of the congregation, with great unanimity, joined in these expressions.

The following official minute was made and entered upon the church record:

In accepting the resignation of our pastor, Rev. James S. Dickinson, D. D., we wish to make mention of the high regard for him as a church, and we therefore in this official manner enter him minute upon our records.

Since he has been providentially led to accept the call extended to him from the Baptist Church in South Boston, it remains for us only to accompany him to his new home and labor with our earnest, heartfelt prayers.

We recognize with deepest gratitude the special blessings vouchsafed by God upon his Ministry with us; His own unsparing efforts in behalf of all our interests and His zeal in our nation's service. We rejoice in the spirit of harmony and brotherly love that these five years has pervaded our church. His pastorate has marked an important era in its history. Coming to it in the time of its transition from our old house of worship he was permitted to lead it by his own generous example as well as by his influence in entering our present house.

His warm sympathies have endeared him to us as individually, and as a people, and it is now in spite of sad misgivings as to our own future, that we invoke choicest blessings upon him and his in their departure. May that God who has so richly blessed us in our union, watch over and care for us in our separation, the one from the other, and finally, when all earthly ministries are ended, bring us once more face to face, through the riches and power of grace in Christ Jesus, to worship in His immediate presence.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, Treasurer.

THE CENSUS OF 1870.

Additional Appointments of Assistant Marshals.

Marshal Murdock, since our last report, has made the following appointments of Assistant Marshals to take the census:

INDIANA COUNTY.

First District—E. R. Hollister, Grant P. O.
Second District—Jacob Langfitt, Bradys P. O.
Third District—G. W. McHenry, Indiana.
Fourth District—J. C. Johnston, Penn Run.
Fifth District—George H. Johnston, Blairsville.
Sixth District—Isaac Miller, Saltsburg.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

First District—George A. Campbell, Punxsutawney.
Second District—Joseph Brown, Cool Springs.
Third District—Held under advisement.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

First District—M. L. Littlefield, Mifflintown.
Second District—R. E. Flickinger, Port Royal.

SNYDER COUNTY.

First District—Daniel Gemberling, Selin's Grove.
Second District—Daniel Bolender, Middleburg.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

First District—Louis O. Van Alen, Danville.
Second District—James Frazier, Washingtondale.

VENANGO COUNTY.

First District—J. H. Donly, Witherup.
Second District—Alfred Bowman, Franklin.
Third District—Henry S. Forster, Forsterfield.
Fourth District—J. F. Hasson, Utica.
Fifth District—J. C. Bunk, Petroleum Center.
Sixth District—T. H. Williams, Oil City.

COSY—The Art Gallery. eodtf

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

HEAVY FINES.

Mayor Brush was unusually severe yesterday morning, and disturbers of the public peace were made pay heavy fines:

Will Leonard was charged twenty-five dollars and costs for striking and abusing an officer who arrested him for disorderly conduct.

John Crowley paid a similar amount for creating a disturbance in a house in Virgin alley, by knocking down the hostess.

Mark King, wife whipper, was assessed a like amount. All of the above fines were settled.

Rebecca Davis for disorderly conduct, and "Crape" Mitchell for vagrancy, were sent to jail for thirty days each.

Wm. Harrison, a regular customer, was sentenced thirty days to the Work House, not having the wherewithal to liquidate a fine of $25 and costs.

GAVE BAIL.

Charles Strain, John Dignam and O. J. Mc-Clean, the latter charged before Mayor Brush with interefering with the Fifth ward election officers on Tuesday, yesterday morning, entered bail for their appearance at Court. The other defendants have not yet been arrested.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will have a benefit this evening, when "The Arkansas Traveler" will again be presented, with Mr. C. as "Kit." The scenery in this play is very attractive, particularly that representing the steamboat landing and the "social hall" of the steamer "Medora." The situations are many of them faithful portraitures of occurences, in times past, on the south-western waters, and cannot fail to impress beholders who ever traveled upon the Mississippi.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR.—Last evening we paid a visit to City Hall, where a fair is in progress for the benefit of the Mercy Hospital. We were much gratified to see so large an attendance. It would be useless to attempt to impress the general public with a fuller appreciation of the merits of this institution than they already have. The Hospital has been established a number of years, and all bear testimony to its having always and at all times been ready to open its doors to the afflicted of all creeds and colors. But while in the charity it has endeavored to minister to all in search of that and which the sick and afflicted deserve, of home and friends can only appreciate, its unbounded desire to do good has been curtailed on account of lack of means. The Hospital is now burdened with debt, contracted to relieve suffering humanity, and the fair now being held is to liquidate the debt and furnish means to allow the good sisters to pursue their work of charity. The fair has been gotten up by ladies and gentlemen who have their heart in the good cause, and it has been their daily study to make it as attractive as possible, and a visit to City Hall will convince all of the success of their efforts. The various bazaars are beautifully decorated and are filled with fine specimens of fancy and useful articles of needle work, furniture, pictures, &c. The refreshment table is loaded with fine cakes, oranges and candies, and ice cream is served nightly by the fair ladies in charge of this department. There is also a miniature chess, shooting gallery, museum, and many other interesting features connected with the fair. The managers hope to see the hall filled every evening. They have made ample arrangements to accommodate all, and the public will show the interest they take in assisting the sick and needy by attending the fair at least one evening.

THE second great sale of those choice lots at McKeesport, with free railroad excursion, is to come off on Monday afternoon, May 2d. Much interest was manifested, and a number of lots sold at last sale at from $155 to $230. These lots are very beautifully and centrally located, and are certainly very cheap. See advertisement.

ART GALLERY opposite head of Wood street. eodtf

ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Semi-Monthly Meeting—The Public Library—Pleasant Valley Railway—Water Bonds—Miscellaneous Business, etc.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

The Clerk called the roll, when the following members answered as present:

Messrs. Callery, Gwinner, Hall, Huckenstine, Long, Megraw, Moul, Patterson, J. C., Peterson, Phillips, Reinemann, Reiter, Riddle, and James McBrier, President.

PETITIONS.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition of Messrs. Finn & Howley, relative to Main street. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also, petition for opening of Robinson street. Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Also, petition of Western Union Telegraph Company, for privilege to erect poles to connect with the Observatory. Referred to Street Committee, with power to act.

Mr. LONG, remonstrance against sewer on Ann street. Referred.

Mr. HALL, petition for water pipes on Montgomery avenue. Referred to Water Committee, with power to act.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mr. PATTERSON, a petition signed by over two hundred and fifty of the best citizens, praying Councils to allow the Allegheny Library Association to continue in the occupancy of the room now used by them. The petition was accompanied by a printed address of the Board of Directors of the Library, to the Councils, which concludes as follows:

In view of all these facts, we respectfully ask you to seriously consult public opinion on this matter, and act in accordance with liberal and enlightened principles. We could present many arguments in favor of the Library, but the least of which would be the incalculable benefit to the youth of the city, in having access to such a rich store of books. Those how-ever who know the value of the Library will need this argument, and those who do not know their value, would be unimpressed by anything we might say.

We conclude by asking the thoughtful consideration of the following facts and plain facts:

1st. That Councils granted the free use of the room without reservation of right to re-possess at pleasure.

2d. That the assumption by Councils for many years of the care and support of the Anderson Library, establishes a precedent for present Councils to sustain them in any action favorable to the Allegheny Library.

3d. That a pleasant, central, airy and accessible room is absolutely necessary to the existence of a Library.

4th. That no suitable room could be procured; and even if it could, the expenses could not be met.

5th. The Library is a public benefit, equal to the Common School.

5th. That the large proportion of the tax payers are favorable to its retention in its present location.

We are, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

JOHN McCUNE, Vice President.
W. W. MARTIN, Vice President.
A. LEGGATE, Secretary.
C. C. BOYLE,
A. H. ENGLISH,
JAMES McBRIER,
CHARLES PHIPPS, Jr.,
JAMES CALLERY,
A. W. ERWIN.

Directors.

On motion of Mr. HALL, the petition and address were referred to the Committee on City Property.

PLEASANT VALLEY RAILROAD.

Mr. GWINNER, a petition from the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, asking the right to lay their tracks along the north side of the Diamond square, thence along Ohio street to Federal street to Gay alley, and thence by Gay alley to Union avenue, along Union avenue to Church avenue, along Church avenue to Anderson street, and along Anderson street to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge, all in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, an ordinance granting the right of way over the route proposed, with certain conditions.

Mr. HALL moved to refer the ordinance back to the Committee, with instructions to amend it in regard to the fare to be paid on cars and dividends. Agreed to.

WATER BONDS.

Mr. HALL, an ordinance authorizing the issue of water bonds to the amount of $100,000, bearing interest at seven per cent. Adopted.

STREET REPORT.

Mr. J. C PATTERSON presented the report of the Street Committee, with the following ordinances:

Grading and paving Pitt alley; grading and paving Irwin avenue; construction of lateral sewer on Sherman avenue; grading and paving Church avenue; grading Evans alley; grading and paving Jackson street, and widening Church avenue eleven feet.

The ordinances were all adopted, with the exception of the one for a lateral sewer on Sherman avenue, which was laid over.

The ordinance for grading and paving a portion of Irwin avenue, laid over at last meeting, was finally passed.

GAS EXTENSION.

Mr. CALLERY presented a resolution instructing the gas company to extend gas mains on Main street and River avenue to Bridge street.

Several members stated that the gas company did not recognize the right of Councils to make such demands. Mr. CALLERY explained that the passage of the resolution would be a good way to test the right of Councils in this regard. The resolution was adopted.

OHIO STREET

Mr. REINEMAN, a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to have Ohio street, and the sidewalks along the same, repaved.

Referred to the Street Committee.

TO PAINT CITY BUILDINGS.

Mr. RIDDLE, a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to advertise for proposals for the painting of the City Hall and Market Houses. Adopted.

FOURTH AVENUE.

Mr. LONG, a resolution instructing the Street Committee to report an ordinance for the grading and paving of Fourth avenue. Adopted.

FULTON STREET.

The report of Viewers on the opening of Fulton street, which was not confirmed at last meeting, was called up as unfinished business.

Mr. LONG moved that the report be set aside, and that the expenses be ordered to be paid. Agreed to.

GAS LAMPS.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, a resolution for gas lamp on Church avenue, near Sandusky street. Adopted.

Mr. HALL, resolution for gas lamp corner of Sherman avenue and Stockton alley. Referred to Gas Committee, with power to act.

WILLIS STREET.

Mr. HUCKENSTEIN, a resolution for the grading and paving of Willis street. Referred to the Committee, to report.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following business of Common Council was non-concurred in:

Resolution to increase salary of Market Constable from $500 to $600 per annum, was laid over until next meeting.

Petition of Ladies' Relief Society (in Common Council referred to Finance Committee) was non-concurred in and referred to Committee on Poor Farm.

Petition relative to permits for removing night soil (in Common Council referred to Ordinance Committee) was non-concurred in and referred to Police Committee.

The report of the Committee on Fire Engines, with resolution for a central alarm bell apparatus, (in Common Council April 11, adopted,) was discussed at considerable length and non-concurred in.

A large amount of Common Council business was not reached by Select at the hour of adjournment.

COMMON COUNCIL.

HENRY WARNER.....*President,*
ROBERT DILWORTH.....*Clerk,*

Council met at half past seven o'clock, Members present: Messrs. Ashworth, Brown, Brahm, Comley, Dalzell, Gilliland, Hunker, Hunting, Herringer, McNeil, Rowbottom, Reynolds, Slack, Seidle, Taggart, Thompson, Voegtly, and President Warner.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. DALZELL presented a resolution calling upon all public officers, knowing of any excavations being left unfilled, to report the same to the Mayor. The resolution was adopted.

Several members desired to know the object of the resolution.

Mr. DALZELL explained that the resolution was offered simply as a means to protect steamers from falling into ditches. The gentleman proceeded to give an account of the accident which befell the steamer Friendship recently.

Mr. HASTINGS was satisfied that in the instances mentioned the superintendents of the Water Works had discharged his duty. The street was barricaded, but some person had removed the barricades.

Mr. DALZELL offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to instruct his policemen to barricade all streets where excavations are made. Adopted.

Mr. TAGGART presented a petition from the citizens residing on Taggart street to permit the grading of said street to remain as it stands. Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Mr. TAGGART presented a petition from the property owners on Strawberry alley, asking for the erection of a gas lamp at the corner of Strawberry alley and Sherman avenue. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. ASHWORTH presented a remonstrance protesting against a change of grade on Jefferson street and Shields alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. ASHWORTH presented a petition from the property owners on O'Hara street, asking to have the same opened. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. HASTINGS offered a resolution providing that the number of crossings in the Third ward, be reduced. Referred to the proper committee.

Mr. HASTINGS presented a resolution asking the Committee on Gas to report at next meeting of Council what arrangements have been made for laying the gas main on Green street. Adopted.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM presented a petition praying for the laying of water pipes on Buena Vista street.

Also, a petition asking for the laying of water pipes on Chase street.

Also, a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Rush alley. The remonstrance was referred to the proper committee.

Mr. SLACK read a paper signed by the Board of Directors of the Allegheny Library, addressed to Select and Common Councils.

On motion the address was received and filed.

Mr. THOMPSON presented the following report from the Market Committee:

To the Honorable the Select and Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on Markets respectfully report:

The attention of the committee was directed to the condition of the pavement fronting the Market House, on Federal street. The clerk of Markets regards it as essentially necessary to be replaced promptly, and in the opinion of your committee, the work should be done. They therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be and they are hereby authorized to have the pavement fronting the market house on Federal street replaced as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted.

Mr. McNEILL moved the resolution be received and filed. Carried.

Mr. HASTINGS, Chairman of the Committee on Wharves, submitted an article of agreement, granting two hundred feet of the Allegheny wharf, east of the Hand street bridge, to Mr. Shallenberger, for the sum of $200 per year. The party agreed to the privilege of five.

Mr. SLACK thought the sum mentioned too small.

Mr. McNEILL favored the lease as read by the President.

A motion being made to amend the lease by striking out the clause granting the privilege of five years. A vote was taken and resulted in a tie, eight ayes and eight nays.

The President voted in the affirmative, and the privilege was struck out.

Mr. COMLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Ordinances, presented a report from the Committee favoring the establishment of a cabinetory, accompanied by a resolution granting the Fauimaster privilege to clean the streets, provided the cleaning was done without cost to the city. The report was received and the resolution adopted.

The ordinance granting powers to the Fauimaster accompanying the report was then read by the PRESIDENT, the rules suspended, and finally passed.

The PRESIDENT also read the ordinance authorizing the prosecution of any person obstructing fire plugs in any manner, and passed finally.

Mr. HASTINGS presented a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to extend the soil pipe connected with the Friendship engine house into the river. Adopted.

Common Council concurred in the action of Select Council on several resolutions and ordinances. Council concurred in the action of Select Council on the report of the Water Committee, with resolution attached. Also in the action of Select Council on Lane alley.

In the matter of Select Council the report from the Committee on street Railroads, Council non-concurred in the action of Select Council in the report regarding the grading and paving of Cedar avenue.

On motion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The ordinance for a lateral sewer on Liberty street, from King's alley and connecting with the present termination of Liberty street sewer, passed in Select Council, was laid over.

The resolution for the paving of Main street, passed in Select Council, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The petition of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for placing telegraph poles so as to connect the observatory clock, passed in Select Council, was concurred in.

Adjourned.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT—Art Gallery. eodtf

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Megraw appeared before the Mayor and entered a complaint against Charles Esaich, whom he charges with assault and battery. Esaich made a similar charge against Megraw before a Pittsburgh Alderman a few days ago. It appears that the assault grew out of a difficulty which resulted from a general disagreement between Mr. Megraw and his hands. Mr. Megraw alleges that Esaich struck him a foul blow. The case excites considerable interest.

A COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit ticket on the Tempereanville and Mansfield Plankroad, about fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, is in circulation. Call at Cemetery Station, Panhandle Railroad.

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Milhan's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists. J. Milhan's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TRF

In new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed, & Co's., No. 100 Wood street.

Wrapping Paper.

Retail dealers can procure at the establishment of Godfrey & Clark, No. 270 Liberty street, wrapping papers of all grades, at the very lowest prices.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

W. D. Duffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

Reymer & Brothers,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CONFECTIONERY,
AND LOZENGES OF ALL STYLES.
Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts,
Hermetically Sealed Fruits,
VEGETABLES, PICKLES,
CATSUPS, SAUCES,
Also, Refined Sugars, Crackers, Fire-works, &c.
126, 128 AND 130 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

CIRCULAR
Cornice Machines,
For Door Caps, Window Caps and all kinds of Spun and Ornamental Work.
EAGLE BREAK,
FOR ALL KINDS OF STRAIGHT
Cornice Work and Inside Mouldings.
THE TWO BEST
Galvanized Iron Machines
IN THE UNITED STATES.
Parties contemplating this enterprise or now engaged in it, are invited to correspond with the undersigned, Contractors for above Machines.
CALVIN CARR & CO.,
WFM CLEVELAND, OHIO.

HALL & SPEER,
REMOVING THEIR WORKS
On or about the 1st of August to the new Building, corner Duquesne Way and Cecils alley, Pittsburgh
THE PLOW WORKS
Now occupied by them, situated on Beaver avenue and between Diamond alley, Allegheny (late Manchester, is offered for sale, viz:

ONE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING,

189 feet, with a 16 feet Private Alley, on Beaver avenue, by 140 feet on Walnut street, containing 12 Blacksmith Fires, Power Drills, Lathe and Shear, Foundry, &c., all in good repair, having been newly fitted up. Also, one 40 horse power Engine and Boiler; Engine 16 inch cylinder, 2 feet stroke; together with 140 feet of Main Shafting, with Pulleys, in good running order.

Also, the following described Property:

64 Acres Coke Land,

Adjoining lands of Purviance and Kuns, on little Pine creek, and convenient to the Ohio river road, adjoining lands of Francis Allsopp and others. This property will be sold in lots of 5, 10 or 20 Acres, to suit purchasers. To Gardeners or persons wishing for small lots, this property is desirable, being only about one mile from the city limits, and is now under cultivation within twenty minutes walk of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad depot, seven miles from Allegheny City. Terms easy. Inquire of

JOHN S. HALL,
OF HALL & SPEER.

GLOBE PLOW WORKS, MANCHESTER.

IRON WORKS
FOR SALE.
THE DOVER ROLLING MILL,
AT
Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, State of Ohio.

The Property is favorably situated on a block of 12 Acres of Land on the east bank of the Tuscarawas river, near the Ohio Canal, and on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Buildings and Machinery are new and of the very best workmanship, and all in perfect condition, can be started up without delay, and Dwelling Houses for a number of workmen will be put up next spring. No section of the State of Ohio is richer in Minerals than Tuscarawas county, as abundant ore is in immediate vicinity of the Works.

This Rolling Mill is well worth the attention of all that look for an opportunity to make a favorable investment, and it will be sold on very reasonable terms.

On the Lot joining the Mill there is a Fine Brick Dwelling House, and the very best material in active operation to constantly supply the Mill.

Further information will be given by J. F. CARD, No. 127 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or by WHITLOCK & CARD, 70 Water street, Pittsburgh, or PHILLIP BAKER, President Dover Rolling Mill Co., Dover, O.

FOR SALE,
Suburban Building Sites,
AT HOMEWOOD STATION, P. R. R.

That beautifully located Property, known as the WOODROW FARM, fronting three-fourths of a mile on Building Lots, and conveniently located Streets, is offered for sale on EASY TERMS.

EIGHT EQUAL ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

The Property is only FIVE MINUTES walk from the station, and easily accessible from the Brownsburg pike. The neighborhood is all that could be desired. The Bank frontage is situated on the Lots of Fahnestock, Vandevoort, Coleman, Stewart, Carnegie and Straw-berry alley, between Point and Fourth avenues, where full information as to the arrival and departure of steamers can be had; also plans of cabins sewn, &c., &c.

Marvin's Crackers and Biscuit

Are to be found in every grocery in Western Pennsylvania. There are few households without them. In fact everybody uses Marvin's when they can get them. Bakery, No. 91 Liberty street. MWF

Pimples on the Face.

For comedones, black-worms or grubs, pimply eruptions and, blotched disfigurations on the face, use Perry's comedone and pimple remedy. Sold by all druggists.

To Remove Moth Patches,

Freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's moth and freckle lotion. For fair, reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, N. Y. Sold by all druggists. TUF

Infection in the Air.

Experimental chemists have repeatedly analyzed the air at unhealthy seasons. In the hope of detecting the invisible virus which produces epidemic disease. They have not yet discovered it, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is of little consequence. It is sufficient to know that this poisonous principle exists, and that a safeguard against its influence has been provided. In the spring and early summer, when fever and ague, remittent fever, and other periodical diseases of that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to escape them. If this precaution has been neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to such visitations, and if the paroxysms of malarious fever have actually commenced, they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fevers; but it is now generally admitted that this nauseous alkaloid is a dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than a form of intermittant fever. It is simply a tremendous astringent. It does not touch the disordered liver or regulate the bowels, or in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, has